

WORD HERITAGE

DOHERTY-COOPER

To Mr. Harry Weber

In memory of a happy afternoon and
evening -
from
One of the authors.

WORD HERITAGE

OR

“How Words Get That Way”

BY

ELLA TORMEY DOHERTY, A. B.

TEACHER OF COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS
NORTHWESTERN HIGH SCHOOL, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

AND

ELSIE E. COOPER, A. B.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE
NORTHWESTERN HIGH SCHOOL, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



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To Mr. Edwin L. Miller
who has always striven to make
classical courses more practical
and modern courses more classical

PREFACE

In September, 1926, there was launched in Northwestern High School, Detroit, an experimental course, designed to give upper grade students a practical vocabulary and word-formation knowledge, based on the Latin.

Such an experiment had long been the cherished idea of one of the authors, and the planning and teaching of this course, with such material as was available, was undertaken by the other author.

When the experimental stage had passed, the desirability of a text-book written especially for such a course became apparent; whereupon the authors collaborated in writing a text, with the result that "Word Heritage" came into being, in an attempt to explain "How Words Get That Way."

Neither course nor book is intended for inferior or indifferent pupils, but instead for those students who are seriously preparing themselves for clerical and secretarial work.

Although this text was begun with only the class-room in mind, the authors now hope and believe that the book may be of value for general reference.

To Mr. E. L. Miller, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, who permitted such an experiment, to Mr. B. J. Rivett, Principal of Northwestern High School, to Mr. Marquis Shattuck, Head of the English department, and to Mr. Harry O'Brien, Head of the Commercial department, a debt of gratitude is due for their hearty co-operation.

Acknowledgment is also due Dr. Mason Gray and Messrs. Ullman and Henry whose texts were valuable aids in inaugurating this course, and to our many friends whose timely suggestions have been incorporated in these lessons.

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THE PLACE OF LATIN IN THE REORGANIZED SECONDARY SCHOOL

By EDWIN L. MILLER

In spite of the faults of Latin teaching today, it is an immensely valuable study. If they can be eradicated, its place in the reorganized high school will be secure. Why it will be secure I shall attempt briefly to indicate by pointing out how the study of Latin may be made to contribute to each of the seven objectives of secondary education.

Of direct education in health, probably not much can be derived from Latin. Yet the Romans cultivated the **mens sana in corpore sano** (A sound mind in a sound body) and were wise in their health maxims if not in their practices. Virgil warns us against too much physic when he says **Aegrescitque medendo** (He begins to grow ill because of doctoring). Cicero, in this sentence, preaches a comforting sermon to the sick "**Aegroto, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur**. (For the sick there is hope while there is life.) "**Non est vivere sed valere, vita,**" (Life is not living but being well), wrote the alliterative Martial. Latin letters ended much more sensibly than ours with "**cura ut valeas**" (See to it that you keep fit). The old Latin proverb, "**Esurienti ne occurras**" (Do not annoy a hungry man), if remembered, may save one's skin at a critical moment; and there is something extremely modern and rightly understood wholesome enough in the maxim **Dum vivimus, vivamus** (While we live, let us live). Most of our health words are Latin, **sanitary**, for instance, and **medical**. Why not organize our Latin in the high school so that the pupils will get some of these Roman health ideas?

The fundamental processes are readin', writin', and 'rithmetic, that is, language and mathematics. Latin's best justification perhaps lies in the fact that, in studying Latin, the pupil is studying English. The Latin teacher must herself remember and make her pupils understand that Latin is an integral part of English. Probably the best way to do this is historically. He who knows how the Christian religion, the Norman splendor, and the in-

tellectual wealth of the Renaissance were all carried over into English by Latin and carried with them a vast vocabulary will not undervalue the study of the subject as an aid to English. Nor should the teacher fail to make clear to the pupil the fact that these processes are still going on and that not less than seventy-five per cent of our words today are of Latin origin. He who does not know Latin does not and cannot know English. This one phase of the subject is, however, too vast for discussion here. I can only point out concretely a few of the considerations which lead me to believe that the study of Latin is the study of English.

1. It gives an insight into the structure of language.
2. It develops the ability to use the vernacular with precision.
3. Language is not only a tool for the transmission of thought but also for thinking itself. The Latin language, because of its logical structure, offers a particularly effective means of realizing this aim.
4. By studying Latin, pupils learn to recognize and to use persons, numbers, tenses, voices, moods, cases with a precision that the study of English grammar never gives.
5. The study of Latin makes clear the origin, form, and meaning of English words. It gives the pupil an idea of the dignity of language. It shows him that many English words, instead of being arbitrary symbols, came into being in response to a human need. Such a phenomenon is seen in **pes** and its derivatives pedal, pedestal, pedestrian, expedient, expedite, expedition, impede. Latin helps in spelling English words. Of these, formulae, accident, adhesion, discipline, dissect, divide, convalesce, separate, and accommodate are types. Latin illuminates the meanings of English words, rendering dictionaries less needful. Essence, procrastinate, torture, trite, digest, infant, decimal, fraction, integer, peninsular, and molecule are good examples of English synonyms. Who that does not know Latin has a feeling for terrible, tremendous, immaculate, egregious, fine, and splendid?

The Romans themselves had some ideas about the teaching of the vernacular which are still worth our attention. Of them I mention only one, "**Corrumpunt bonos mores colloquia mala,**"

(Bad grammar spoils good ideas), which is a good motto for our campaigns in behalf of better speech.

One of the most engaging aspects of Latin study, the home life of the Romans, is now almost entirely neglected. Their ideals and observations are often strangely modern. It seems as if a way might be found to incorporate some of this into our high school teaching. Did they have cats and dogs? They carved **Cave canem** (Beware of the dog) on their thresholds and said of the one **Catus amat pesces sed non vult tingere plantas** (The cat likes fish but hates to wet her feet) and of the other **Canis timidus vehementius latrat quam mordet** (A timid cur barks harder than he bites). Plautus admired mice. At least he said:

**Cogitato mus pusillus quam sit sapiens bastia,
Aetatem qui uni cubili numquam committit suam.**

(Consider the little mouse how wise a beast he is,
Who never trusts his safety to a single hole.)

They deprecated needless argument—**De gustibus non est disputandum**. (There's no accounting for tastes.) They knew the value of promptness—**Carpe diem** (pluck the day)—and no less the value of delay—**Festina lente** (Hasten slowly). They hated misers—**Avarus, nisi cum moritur, nil recte facit** (A miser, except when he dies, does nothing praiseworthy), but they valued thrift, even if they did not practice it. Cato said:

**Emas non quod est, sed quod necesse est;
Quod non necesse est asse carum est.**

(You should buy not what is desirable but what is need-
ful; What is not needed is dear at any price.)

and Cicero exclaimed: **"O dii immortales! Non intelligunt homines quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia"** (O immortal gods! Men do not know how great a source of wealth is thrift). Plautus's advice to stenographers is just as good today as it was 2000 years ago—**Mulier recte olet ubi nihil olet** (Woman is rightly perfumed when she is perfumed not at all).

As a vocational subject Latin is of immense value. It is necessary for law, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, the engineer, the clergyman. It is valuable to the stenographer but more so to her employer. To the teacher of English it is a **sine qua non**

(without which not). It is equally indispensable to the teacher of French, Spanish, and Italian.

The value of a study of Latin as an aid to the worthy use of leisure is obvious. Key as it is to some of the greatest minds of all times, it is also the key to much that is best in English, French, Spanish, and Italian literature.

Latin also affords a vast field for the study of ethics. I have time only to jot down one or two bits of wisdom that appear to me to be good for adolescents as well as for their elders.

1. **Abeunt studia in mores.**
(Studies form habits.)
2. **Diem perdidit.**
(I have lost a day.)
3. **Fit erranti medicina confessio.**
(Confession is a remedy for error.)
4. **Mendacem memorem esse oportet.**
(A liar needs a good memory.)
5. **Disce aut discede.**
(Learn or leave.)
6. **Differ; habent parvae commoda magna morae.**
(Wait; small delays produce great benefits.)
7. **Ad paenitendum properat, cito qui judicat.**
(He hastes toward repentance who decides hastily.)
8. **Absentem qui rodit amicum,**
 Qui non defendit alio culpante, solutos
 Qui captat risus hominum famamque dicacis,
 Fingere qui non visa potest, commissa tacere
 Qui nequit, hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto.
(He who slanders an absent friend,
Who does not defend him when another blames,
Who seeks maliciously to make men laugh,
Who can invent lies and cannot keep secrets—
This man is villainous; him, Roman, avoid.)

9. **Aequam memento rebus in arduis****Servare mentem, non secus in bonis,****Ab insolenti temperatam laetitia.**

(Endeavor not to lose your courage in adversity,
and likewise in prosperity not to rejoice too much.)

10. **Cras te victurum, cras, dicis, Postume, semper.****Dic mihi cras istud, Postume, quando venit?**

(You are always saying that you will live tomorrow,
Postumus;

Tell me, Postumus, when that tomorrow comes.)

11. **Cujusvis hominis est errare; nullius, nisi, insipientis,
in errore persevere.**

(Any man may err; no man, except a fool, per-
severes in error.)

Most of the foregoing paragraphs I wrote a decade ago. In the following pages there is a splendid effort to put into concrete form some of the suggestions I then made. Miss Cooper and Mrs. Doherty have, however, done more than this. With a vision broader than mine, they have not only seen how to make Latin a vital subject, but have actually done it. I not only hope that their labors will help many young people, but I expect and predict that this will happen.

EDWIN L. MILLER.

Detroit, March 25, 1928.

TO TEACHERS

1. Pupils who have had no Latin and those who have studied it from one to three years have found this course valuable.

2. No pupils below the eleventh grade should be allowed to take the course in Commercial Latin.

3. An important part of the course is the constant use of the English dictionary. For that reason the authors have often purposely left the connection between derivation and current meaning for the class to determine.

4. Pupils should be encouraged to bring to class for explanation any unfamiliar words.

5. In lessons where the use of derivatives in English sentences has not been required, students should define all words and use the same in correct English sentences, given orally.

6. Students should be able to decline all Latin nouns and adjectives and give the principal parts of all verbs found in the vocabularies.

7. Latin phrases should be reviewed frequently until students become familiar with the same.

8. The vocabularies in both parts of the book are the result of very careful selection, and consequently are not to be regarded as complete. Both teachers and pupils should add to them by bringing to class for consideration any unusual or interesting words encountered in their reading and studying.

9. Frequent oral reviews of Latin phrases, and short, written tests of forms, derivation, and use of the words are a necessary part of this course.

HOW TO USE THE DICTIONARY

The use of the dictionary is the invariable factor in this course, for the habit of prompt and accurate consultation is invaluable in school, college, and in every phase of social and business life.

In looking up a word note carefully:

I. Pronunciation

1. Division into syllables
2. Accent
3. Diacritical marks (found at the top or bottom of page).

II. Parts of Speech, designated by (n.) noun; (a.) adjective; (adv.) adverb; (v.t.) transitive verb; (v.i.) intransitive verb.

III. Derivation or Source

IV. Definitions, Illustrations, Synonyms, and Abbreviations used in defining words. (A list of all abbreviations is given in the front of the dictionary.)

V. Variety of Uses for the Same Word. For example:

1. trace, **v.t.**, traced (trāst); trac'ing (trās'ing) (fr. L. **trahere, tractum**, to draw. Cf. abstract, attract, contract, portrait, tract, trail, train, treat.)
2. trace, (trās) **v.i.** (Obs.)
3. trace, **n.** (See trace, v.t.)

VI. Parts of the Dictionary

In addition to the Alphabetical or main section are:

1. Abbreviations
2. Addenda
3. Biographical section
4. Gazetteer
5. Geographical section

SOME INTERESTING WORDS

Since words are symbols of ideas, the study of their ancestry, their blood relatives, their connections by the marriage of races, and the variety of their functions is a never-failing source of interest and amusement. Here are a few illustrations:

1. **salary** from the Latin, **sal**, salt. The Roman soldiers originally received their pay in salt, **salarium**, salt money; hence our English expression "to be worth his salt".

2. **money** from the Latin, **Moneta**, a surname of June, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.

3. **corroborate**, to strengthen, has for its base **robor**, Latin word for oak, always the symbol of strength.

4. **peninsula** from **paene**, almost, and **insula**, island, defines itself.

5. **Argentina**, a country of South America, derives its name from the Latin, **argentum**, silver, because of its silvery river.

6. **candidate** from the Latin, **candidus**, white, is so-called because the Roman candidate for office was clothed in a dazzling white garment.

7. **centrifugal** and **centripetal** are easily remembered if one knows that centrifugal means **fleeing from the center**, from **fugere**, to flee; **centripetal**, **seeking the center**, from **petere** to seek.

8. The influence of the prefixes is well illustrated by such words as these:

commotion, a moving together

demotion, a moving down

emotion, a moving from within

promotion, a moving forward

9. **census** and **censure** have widely different meanings in English, but both come from the Latin, **censor**, a Roman official, whose duties included taking the census and censuring the public morals.

10. Another pair of words whose relationship is not apparent at first sight is **janitor** and **January**. **Janitor**, a door-keeper, is from the Latin, **janua**, a door; **January**, the opening month of the year, is from **Janus**, the God of openings.

PART I

CHAPTERS I-VIII

INTRODUCTORY LESSONS

COMMERCIAL LATIN

The course for which this text has been written is designed for pupils in the twelfth grade, either A or B, but it can be introduced in the eleventh grade. It is open to all pupils of these grades, whether or not they have previously studied Latin.

This book is divided into eighteen chapters, each one representing a distinct unit. Each chapter contains four or five lessons, approximately one week's work. In Part I, Chapters I-VIII, are given the minimum essentials of Latin grammar. These declensions and conjugations must be learned, because they have been found necessary for a comprehension not only of the derivation and use of English words but also for an understanding of foreign words and phrases occurring in English.

CHAPTER I

ROMAN PRONUNCIATION AND SOME WORDS IDENTICAL IN LATIN AND ENGLISH

LESSON I

PRONUNCIATION OF VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, AND CONSONANTS

1. Vowels.

English illustrative words.

		LONG	SHORT
a	} are pronounced as follows:	father	ahem
e		mate	met
i		machine	in
o		note	or
u		rule	pull

A diphthong is the union of two vowels in one sound.

2. Diphthongs.

ae. . . . like ai in aisle

au. . . . like ou in pout

oe. . . . like oi in boil

ei. . . . like ei in eight

eu. . . . like (eh-oo) in feud

ui. . . . like (oo-ee) in "cui," as "wee" in week

3. Consonants.

The Latin consonants have, generally speaking, the same sound as the English. The following exceptions, however, should be noted:

- b** before **s** or **t** has the sound of **p**.
- c** is always hard as in cat, never soft as in city.
- g** is always hard as in go, never soft as in gem.
- i** (consonant) has the sound of **y** in year. (*i* is a consonant between vowels and before a vowel at the beginning of a word.)
- s** always has the sound of **s** in sin; never of **z** in these.
- t** always has the sound of **t** in ten; never of **th** in motion.
- v** has the sound of **w** in will.
- x** has the sound of **x** in extra.

Doubled consonants are pronounced separately: **an'nus**

LESSON II

QUANTITY OF VOWELS

4. **Quantity** is the time taken to pronounce the vowel. The long vowel should take twice as much time as the short vowel.

The quantity (and quality) of vowels must be learned as part of the word. There are, however, a few general rules:

1. A vowel is short before another vowel or *h* (because *h* is weakly sounded).

2. A vowel is short before *nt*, *nd*, and the final *m* and *t*.

Oral Exercise

Illustrations:

Long vowels.

ā sāl (salt), fās (right), vās (vase), hāc (this), pāx
(peace)

ē dē, nē, rēs, lēx, dēns

ī sī, sīc, quī, hī, dīc

ō dō, mōs, vōx, prō, nōn

ū tū, plūs, dūc, rūs, lūx

Short vowels.

a ab, ac, ad, at, ars

e ex, et, nec, sed, vel

i in, quis, quid, hic

o ob, mox, quot, tot, quod

u sub, ut, dum, urbs, tum

LESSON III

Oral Exercise

Latin words illustrating pronunciation of diphthongs, consonants, and double consonants.

5. Diphthongs.

Illustrations:

ae.....	prae, quae, vae, laetae, aegrae
au.....	aut, aurum, causa, laus, paulō
oe.....	proelium, foedus, moenia, poena, coepī
eu.....	Europa, Teutoni, seu
ui.....	cui, huic

6. Consonants.

b	as in urbs, obtineō
c	as in Caesar, Cicerō
g	as in gēns, gerō, Germānia, gignō
i	(consonant) as in iam, eius, iocus, iubeo, iūdex, iūnior, Iūlia, Iuppiter
s	as in sentiō, semper, silva, soror, super
t	as in ratiō, nātiō, coniūratiō
v	as in venus, varius, vocō, vīta, vulnus
x	as in vōx, vix, dux, lūx, vēxō

7. Double Consonants.

annus, vellus, vallum, mittō, suppōnō, succēdō, summus

LESSON IV

ACCENT AND SYLLABICATION

8. Accent.

The accented syllable of a word is the one that is pronounced with more stress or emphasis than the others; so in the word an|swer, the accent is on the first syllable. In Latin the accent is easily learned according to fixed rules:

1. Words of two syllables are accented on the first;
fra'ter
2. Words of more than two syllables are accented on the penult if it is long, otherwise on the antepenult:
legā'tus, exem'plum, di'cere

The last syllable of a word is called the ultima.

The next to the last syllable of a word is called the penult; the one before the penult (or the third from the end) is called the antepenult.

Examples

1. amat, cēdit, tenet, venit, possit, pater, māter, frāter, soror, avus, nepōs, bonus, malus, parvus, māgnus, clārus
2. (penult) amāre, vidēre, venīre, committō, lucernae, inferre
3. (antepenult) cīvītās, malefīcium, supplicium, Mori-nī, minimum, māximum, neglegō, inferō.

9. A syllable is naturally long if it contains a long vowel or a diphthong.

A syllable is long (by position) if it contains a short vowel followed by two or more consonants or the double consonant **x(cs)**.

Syllabication

Every Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs.

A single consonant between two vowels or diphthongs is pronounced with the second. Compound words are divided into their component parts and are exceptions to this rule.

When two or more consonants occur between vowels or diphthongs, the division is made before the last consonant. Exceptions — “**br**” and “**bl**” and “**tr**” are pronounced together as in “**pu’blicus**” and “**cas’tra.**”

Written Exercise

Divide the following words into syllables:

aciēs

bellicōsus

Lacedaemoniōrum

celeberrimus

praemium

Carthāginiēnses

proeliis

quantus

victōriam

coniungō

LESSON V

10. Some Identical and Nearly Identical Words in Latin and English.

Learn and define the following words:

NOTE—All Latin words when used in English should be given the English pronunciation.

addenda	cēnsor	inferior	plūs
addendum	cēnsus	integer	quiētus
alumnī	clāmor	inventor	sinister
alumnus	cōnsul	labor	status
animal	curriculum	mājor	strāta
arbiter	data	māximum	strātum
arēna	datum	memoranda	superior
bacillus	dictātor	memorandum	terror
bacteria	dictum	minister	toga
bonus	furor	minor	tūtōr
campus	genus	miser	ūltior
cancer	honor	neuter	vesper
candelābra	horror	ōmen	vetō
candelābrum	impetus	pāstor	victor

11. Some nearly identical words.

1. Ending dropped or changed to "e". rose (*rosa*); province (*provincia*); laud (*laudō*); move (*moveō*); chart (*charta*); nature (*natura*); discipline (*disciplina*); ruin (*ruina*); cause (*causa*).
2. Ending "ia" changed to "y". controversy (*contrōversia*); custody (*custōdia*); Germany (*Ger-*

mānia); ignominy (īgnōminia); injury (iniūria); Italy (Italia); luxury (luxūria); memory (memoria); Sicily (Sicilia); victory (victōria).

3. Endings “tia” and “tium” changed to “ce”. abundance (abundantia); arrogance (arrogantia); avarice (avāritia); benevolence (benevolentia); circumference (circumferentia); impudence (impudentia); innocence (innocentia); perseverance (persevērantia); service (servitium); silence (silentium); space (spatium).
4. “ion” words. legation (lēgātiō); legion (legiō); mutation (mūtātiō); oration (ōrātiō); partition (partītiō); ration (ratiō); rebellion (rebellio); region (regiō); religion (religiō).

CHAPTER II

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

LESSON I

12. Prefixes.

The meaning of a Latin or English word is often modified or changed by a prefix or suffix.

What is a prefix? A syllable joined to the beginning of a word to qualify or change its meaning.

13. Prefixes are Separable and Inseparable.

A separable prefix is one that is also used as an independent word, as for example—**outdo**—**out** is a prefix but may be used as a separate word. Inseparable prefixes cannot be used as separate words, as for example: **unfit**, **dispute**, **resume**.

14. List of Prefixes:

PREFIXES	MEANINGS	PREFIXES	MEANINGS
1. ab	away, from	9. com . . .	together, thoroughly
2. ad	to, toward	10. contrā . .	against
3. ambi . . .	around, on both sides	11. dē	from, down from
4. ante . . .	before	12. dis	apart
5. bene . . .	well	13. ex	out of
6. bi(bis) .	twice, two	14. extrā . .	outside, beyond
7. circum .	around	15. in	not
8. cis(citra)	on this side of	16. in	in, into, against

PREFIXES	MEANINGS	PREFIXES	MEANINGS
17. infrā ...	below	29. prō ...	forth, favoring
18. inter ...	between	30. re ...	back, against, again
19. intrā ...	within	31. retrō ...	backwards
20. intrō ...	within	32. sē ...	apart from
21. jūxtā ...	near	33. sēmi ...	half
22. male ...	ill, badly	34. sine ...	without
23. nōn ...	not	35. sub ...	under
24. ob ...	toward, against	36. subter ...	beneath
25. per ...	through, thoroughly	37. super ...	over, beyond
26. post ...	after	38. trāns ...	across, beyond
27. prae ...	before	39. ūltrā ...	beyond
28. praeter ...	beyond	40. vice ...	in the place of

NOTE on changes in forms:

ad becomes **ac**, **af**

ex becomes **ef**

prae becomes **pre**

praeter becomes **preter**

sub becomes **suc**, **suf**

trāns becomes **tra**

LESSON II

15. Twenty English sentences to illustrate the **Force** of the prefix.

1. The soldiers **abducted** their ruler.
2. We shall **admit** him in due time.
3. His reply was decidedly **ambiguous**.
4. Checks should not be **ante**-dated.
5. The mild climate was **beneficial**.
6. In Geometry we learn to **bisect** angles.
7. Air-planes will soon **circumnavigate** the globe.
8. **Cis**-Atlantic styles are now much in favor.
9. These plans will **conduce** to our future happiness.
10. Why should we **contradict** him?
11. The agent will **deduct** his commission.
12. We learn to **dissect** flowers.
13. (a) The dentist will **extract** the tooth.
(b) The cake was flavored with **extract** of lemon.
14. The musician had **extraordinary** ability.
15. **Invert** the terms of the divisor.
16. The man was aged and **infirm**.
17. **Infra**-red rays are invisible to the human eye.
18. **Inter**-urban cars run between Detroit and Pontiac.
19. In this great institution were numerous **intra**-mural activities.
20. The mayor will **introduce** our distinguished guest.

Study first 20 prefixes in connection with sentences given.

Write 20 sentences, using the first 20 prefixes.

LESSON III

16. Twenty English Sentences to Illustrate the **Force** of the Prefix (last 20 prefixes).

21. The bases of these statues were **juxtaposed**.
22. The law should punish the **malefactor**.
23. **Non**-skid tires are not always non-skidding.
24. Our view was **obstructed** by the tall building.
25. A written **permit** will **permit** you to go through the hall.
26. Because of the storm, we **postponed** our picnic.
27. The study of Latin should **precede** professional studies.
28. Very few people have **preternatural** ability.
29. Let us **proceed** as we have begun.
30. An oversupply of a commodity **reduces** its value.
31. Where there is no progress there is apt to be **retrogression**.
32. The southern states tried to **secede** from the Union.
33. Department store sales are **semi**-annual events.
34. His position was certainly a **sinecure**.
35. Detroit needs **subway** transportation.
36. His friends were not deceived by his **subterfuge**.
37. More words are **superfluous**.
38. The message was **transmitted** by wireless.
39. Many modern styles are **ultra**-fashionable.
40. The **vice**-president of this company was an able man.

Continue the study of the last 20 prefixes and the last 20 sentences.

Write 20 sentences, using the last 20 prefixes as in Lesson II.

LESSON IV

Review all prefixes and sentences.

Oral and written exercise.

LESSON V

17. Suffixes.

A suffix is a letter or syllable joined to the end of a word to qualify its meaning or application.

18. Four of the most common suffixes are:

1. "(t)or"Suffix denoting the doer.
2. "abilis, ibilis".....Suffix used passively with implication of ability.
 "able" or "ible"...to be acted upon.
3. "tion".....Suffix denoting state, action; result of an act.
4. "ous".....Suffix used to form adjectives and denoting "full of" "abounding in."

19. Illustrations:

1. (t)or

orator	inventor	navigator	victor
actor	liberator	spectator	conductor
auditor	monitor		

2. abilis or ibilis (able or ible)

NOTE—"able" and "ible" are identical in meaning. The spelling is usually determined from the Latin conjugation of the root verb.

vulnerable	habitable	terrible	audible
navigable	portable	tangible	incredible
laudable	invincible		

3. tion

position	designation	recognition	inspiration
attention	reception	information	demonstration
expansion	promotion		

4. ous

conscious	famous	precious	pertinacious
copious	strenuous	disastrous	perilous
glorious	marvelous		

Oral Exercise

Define and use in sentences all the words given in this lesson.

CHAPTER III

FIRST DECLENSION OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

20. Case is the property of nouns and pronouns which shows how they are used in the sentence.

In Latin, the cases commonly used are the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative. The arrangement of these cases in their regular order is called **Declension**.

LESSON I

21. First Declension.

MEANINGS	SINGULAR		CASE ENDINGS
Subject	Nom.	rota a wheel	a
Possessive	Gen.	rotæ of a wheel	æ
Indirect Object	Dat.	rotæ to or for a wheel	æ
Direct Object	Acc.	rotam wheel	am
Case commonly used with prepositions in- dicating association and separation	Abl.	rotā from, by, at, in, on a wheel	ā

MEANINGS	PLURAL		CASE ENDINGS
Subject	Nom.	rotæ wheels	æ
Possessive	Gen.	rotārum of wheels	ārum
Indirect Object	Dat.	rotīs to or for wheels	īs
Direct Object	Acc.	rotās wheels	ās
Case commonly used with prepositions in- dicating association and separation	Abl.	rotīs from, by, at, in, on wheels	īs

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
rota, æ	wheel	rotate rotary rotation
causa, æ	cause	causal causation causative
cōpia, æ	plenty	copious cornucopia
cūra, æ	care	copy curator manicure sinecure curative
fāma, æ	fame	famous infamous defame
insula, æ	island	insulation insulate peninsula
lingua, æ	tongue, language	linguist language lingual

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
nauta, ae.....	sailor	nautical aeronautics nautilus
patria, ae.....	native land	patriot patriotic patriotism
pecūnia, ae.....	money	pecuniary impecunious peculiar
porta, ae.....	gate	portal portiere constellation
stella, ae.....	star	stellar
terra, ae.....	land	terrace terrestrial territory
unda, ae.....	wave	undulate inundate undulation
via, ae.....	way	deviate deviation viaduct
vīta, ae.....	life	vital vitality vitalize

LESSON II

Written Exercise

Write English sentences using any one word from each group of derivatives in the preceding lesson.

LESSON III

22. Adjectives.

(See Chapter IV for declension of masculine and neuter nouns.)

Adjectives agree with the noun modified in Gender, Number, and Case.

Model Adjective

Singular			Plural		
MASCU- LINE	FEMI- NINE	NEUTER	MASCU- LINE	FEMI- NINE	NEUTER
Nom. parvus	parva	parvum	parvī	parvae	parva
Gen. parvī	parvae	parvī	parvōrum	parvārum	parvōrum
Dat. parvō	parvae	parvō	parvis	parvis	parvis
Acc. parvum	parvam	parvum	parvōs	parvās	parva
Abl. parvō	parvā	parvō	parvis	parvis	parvis

23. Decline "small wheel"—rota parva.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	rota parva	rotae parvae
Gen.	rotae parvae	rotārum parvārum
Dat.	rotae parvae	rotis parvis
Acc.	rotam parvam	rotās parvās
Abl.	rotā parvā	rotis parvis

24. Vocabulary.

- altus a um.....high or deep (altitude)
 bonus a um.....good (benefactor)
 candidus a um.....bright, clear, lovely (candid)

<i>clārus</i> a um.....	clear, bright (clarify)
<i>fīdus</i> a um.....	faithful (fidelity)
<i>lātus</i> a um.....	wide (latitude)
<i>longus</i> a um.....	long (longitude)
<i>māgnus</i> a um.....	great, large (magnify)
<i>malus</i> a um.....	bad (malefactor)
<i>novus</i> a um.....	new (novelty)
<i>solidus</i> a um.....	solid, firm (solidify)
<i>tardus</i> a um.....	slow (tardy)

LESSON IV

25. Vocabulary.

<i>agricola</i> , ae. m.	farmer	<i>iniūria</i> , ae. f.	injury
<i>nauta</i> , ae. m.	sailor	<i>memoria</i> , ae. f.	memory
<i>amicitia</i> , ae. f.	friendship	<i>nātūra</i> , ae. f.	nature
<i>aqua</i> , ae. f.	water	<i>rēgīna</i> , ae. f.	queen
<i>dīligentia</i> , ae. f.	diligence	<i>sapientia</i> , ae. f.	wisdom
<i>fortūna</i> , ae. f.	fortune	<i>scientia</i> , ae. f.	knowledge
<i>fossa</i> , ae. f.	ditch	<i>vacca</i> , ae. f.	cow
<i>hōra</i> , ae. f.	hour	<i>vīlla</i> , ae. f.	villa

Decline the above with adjectives given in Lesson III.

LESSON V

26. Questions and Answers.

QUESTIONS

ANSWERS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. How many declensions are there in Latin? | Five. |
| 2. How may these declensions be distinguished from each other? | By the ending of the Genitive Singular. |
| 3. What is the ending of the Genitive singular in the first declension? | ae |
| 4. What three points must be learned in connection with each noun? | Nominative, Genitive, Gender. |
| 5. Give the rule for gender of all nouns of the first declension. | All nouns of the first declension are feminine, unless they denote males. |
| 6. What two nouns of masculine gender have you learned? | nauta, ae, m.; agricola, ae, m. |
| 7. Define an adjective. | An adjective is a word which qualifies or limits a noun or pronoun. |
| 8. What is the rule for agreement of an adjective with its noun? | An adjective agrees with its noun in gender number, and case. |

QUESTIONS

ANSWERS

9. What is the Latin for "good sailor"?
What is the Latin for "faithful
farmer"?
10. In learning an adjective, what three
forms must be given for the
Nominative?

nauta bonus

agricola fidus

Masculine, feminine,
and neuter.

CHAPTER IV

SECOND DECLENSION

LESSON I

27. Masculine Nouns in "us."

ENDINGS			campus, ī, m. field		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	us	ī	Nom.	campus	campī
Gen.	ī	ōrum	Gen.	campī	campōrum
Dat.	ō	īs	Dat.	campō	campīs
Acc.	um	ōs	Acc.	campum	campōs
Abl.	ō	īs	Abl.	campō	campīs

28. Vocabulary.

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
amicus, ī.....m.	friend	amicable amiable amity
animus, ī.....m.	spirit, soul	animate unanimous equanimity
annus, ī.....m.	year	annual annals superannuate
dominus, ī.....m.	master	dominate dominant domineer

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
equus, ī m.	horse	equestrian equine
filius, ī m.	son	filial affiliate
gladius, ī m.	swrd	gladiolus gladiator
hortus, ī m.	garden	horticulture horticulturist
locus, ī m.	place	location locate local
modus, ī m.	way, manner	modify moderate model
numerus, ī m.	number	numeral enumerate numerous
oculus, ī m.	eye	oculist ocular binocular
populus, ī m.	people	popular populous populate
servus, ī m.	slave	servant servile service
socius, ī m.	ally, companion	social associate society

29. Vocabulary.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

Nom.	campus parvus	campi parvi
Gen.	campi parvi	camporum parvorum
Dat.	campō parvō	campis parvis
Acc.	campum parvum	campōs parvōs
Abl.	campō parvō	campis parvis

LESSON II

30. Masculine Nouns and Adjectives in "er."

ager, agrī m. field

puer, puerī m. boy

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	ager	agrī	puer	puerī
Gen.	agrī	agrōrum	puerī	puerōrum
Dat.	agrō	agrīs	puerō	puerīs
Acc.	agrum	agrōs	puerum	puerōs
Abl.	agrō	agrīs	puerō	puerīs

31. Vocabulary.

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
arbiter, arbitri m.	judge	arbitrate arbitration arbiter
cancer, cancri m.	crab	caneroid cancer canker
caper, capri m.	goat	capricious capricorn caper
gener, generi m.	son-in-law	
liber, libri m.	book	library librarian libretto
magister, magistri m.	teacher	magistrate

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
minister, ministrī m.	servant	administer minister administration
signifer, signiferī m.	standard-bearer	signal sign
vesper, vesperī m.	evening	vesper

32. Adjectives in "er."

dexter, dextra, dextrum	right
integer, integra, integrum	fresh, untouched
liber, libera, liberum	free
miser, misera, miserum	wretched
noster, nostra, nostrum	our
piger, pigra, pigrum	lazy, dull
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	beautiful
sacer, sacra, sacrum	sacred
sinister, sinistra, sinistrum	left
vester, vestra, vestrum	your, yours

33.

"latus ager" wide field

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	ager lātus	agrī latī
Gen.	agrī lātī	agrōrum latōrum
Dat.	agrō lātō	agrīs latīs
Acc.	agrum latum	agrōs latōs
Abl.	agrō latō	agrīs latīs

“piger puer” . . . lazy boy

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	puer piger	puerī pigrī
Gen.	puerī pigrī	puerōrum pigrōrum
Dat.	puerō pigrō	puerīs pigrīs
Acc.	puerum pigrum	puerōs pigrōs
Abl.	puerō pigrō	puerīs pigrīs

LESSON III

34. Neuter Nouns.

verbum, i, n. word.

ENDINGS

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	um	a	verbum	verba
Gen.	i	orum	verbi	verborum
Dat.	o	is	verbō	verbis
Acc.	um	a	verbum	verba
Abl.	o	is	verbō	verbis

35. Vocabulary.

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
argentum, i n.	silver	argentamine Argentine
astrum, i n.	star	disaster aster astral
aurum, i n.	gold	auriferous aurific oriole
caelum, i n.	heaven	celestial ceiling
cōnsilium, i n.	plan	counsel counselor
concilium, i n.	meeting	council councilor
cranium, i n.	skull	cranial craniology
exemplum, i n.	example	exemplify exemplar

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
factum, ī n.	deed, fact	factor malefactor benefactor
fatum, ī n.	fate	fatal fatalism fatality
imperium, ī n.	supreme power	empire emperor imperial
officium, ī n.	duty	official officious office
ōvum, ī n.	egg	oval ovaltine oviparous
periculum, ī n.	danger	imperial perilous
signum, ī n.	sign, standard	significant signal signature
templum, ī n.	temple	contemplate
metrum, ī n.	measure	meter

NOTE: *Metrum*, equivalent to the Greek "*Metron*," used as a combining form with many words.

LESSON IV

Decline in full the following:

1. *animus s̄anus*.....sane spirit
2. *argentum l̄iberum*.....free silver
3. *aurum sacrum*.....sacred gold
4. *carrus m̄agnus*.....large wagon
5. *exemplum bonum*.....good example
6. *n̄untius bonus*.....good messenger
7. *plumbum solidum*.....solid lead
8. *somnus malus*.....bad dream
9. *sonus cl̄arus*.....clear sound
10. *vir fidus*.....faithful man

LESSON V

36. Questions and Answers.

QUESTIONS

1. How many declensions of nouns are there?
2. What is the Genitive singular ending of nouns of the second declension?
3. What is the rule for gender of nouns of the second declension?
4. What is the rule for the agreement of an adjective with the noun it modifies?
5. Must the endings of the adjective be the same as those of the noun?

ANSWERS

Five.

"i"

Nouns ending in "us," "er," and "ir," in the nominative singular are masculine; those ending in "um" are neuter.

It must agree in gender, number, and case.

No. An adjective ending in "er" may modify a noun ending in "us" as "socius liber," or an adjective ending in "us" may modify a noun ending in "er," as "puer bonus."

37. Latin Phrases frequently used in English.

All such phrases should be given English pronunciation.

1. **ad astra per aspera**.... to the stars through difficulties.
2. **ad infinitum**..... to infinity.
3. **ad nauseam**..... to the point of seasickness or disgust.
4. **ex animō**..... from the heart.
5. **ex officiō**..... out of (as a result of) one's duty or office (pronounce—of fi'shio)
6. **in mēmoriā**..... to the memory of.
7. **Magna Charta**..... great charter.
8. **multum in parvō**..... much in little.
9. **Nova Scotia**..... New Scotland.
10. **terra firma**..... solid ground.

CHAPTER V

THIRD DECLENSION

LESSON I

38. General Rules for Nouns of the Third Declension.

Nouns of the third declension include all three genders.

The ending of the nominative singular of masculine and feminine nouns varies.

When not omitted, it is usually *s* or *x*.

The neuter nouns end in *l*, *e*, *n*, *t*, *ar*, *us* (short), as *animal*, *mare*, *flūmen*, *caput*, *calcar*, and *tempus*.

The base of any noun is found by dropping the ending of the genitive singular.

39. Declension of Masculine and Feminine Nouns.

Endings		pēs, pedis, m. foot		lūx, lūcis, f. light	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	— ēs	pēs	pedēs	lūx	lūcēs
Gen.	is um	pedis	pedum	lūcis	lūcum
Dat.	ī ibus	pedī	pedibus	lūcī	lūcibus
Acc.	em ēs	pedem	pedēs	lūcem	lūcēs
Abl.	e ibus	pede	pedibus	lūce	lūcibus

40. Vocabulary.

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
cinis, cineris. m.	ashes	incinerator cinder cineraria incinerate Cinderella
flōs, flōris. m.	flower	florist floral florescence
frāter, frātris. m.	brother	fraternity fraternal fraternize
imāgō, imāginis. f.	image	imaginary imagination imagery
iūdex, iudicis. m.	judge	judicial judiciary judicious
legiō, legiōnis. f.	legion	legionary
lēx, lēgis. f.	law	legal illegal legalize legality
māter, mātris. f.	mother	maternal matrimony matricide
mīles, mīlitis. m.	soldier	militant militate military militia

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
mōs, mōris. m.	custom	moral morality immoral
pater, patris. m.	father	paternity paternal patrimony
pax, pācis. f.	peace	pacify pacifist Pacific
pulvis, pulveris. m.	dust	pulverize pulverulent
rādix, rādicis. f.	root	eradicate radish radical
soror, sorōris. f.	sister	sorority Sorositis
uxor, uxōris. f.	wife	uxorious
vānitās, vānitātis. f.	emptiness	vain vanity vaunt
vērītās, vērītātis. f.	truth	very veracious veracity
virtūs, virtūtis. f.	manliness	virtue virtual virtuous
vōx, vōcis. f.	voice	vocal vocabulary

LESSON II

WRITTEN EXERCISE AND LATIN PHRASES

Use in correct English sentences the derivatives given for the first ten words in Lesson I.

41. Latin Phrases frequently used in English.

Alma Māter	Fostering Mother.
Cāsus bellī	Cause of war.
Cuī bonō	To whose advantage.
Cum grānō salis	With a grain of salt.
Dē factō	In fact.
Ecce homō	Behold the man.
Larēs et Penātēs	The household Gods.
Otium cum dignitāte	Ease with dignity.
Pater noster	Our Father.
Post mortem	After death.

LESSON III

WRITTEN EXERCISE AND LATIN PHRASES

Use in correct English sentences the derivatives given for the last ten words given in Lesson I.

42. Latin Phrases frequently used in English.

Mēns sāna in corpore sānō...A sound mind in a sound body.

Mirābile dictū.....Wonderful to relate.

Modus operandī.....The manner of doing.

Rāra avis.....Rare bird.

Sānctum sānctōrum.....Holy of holies.

Semper fidēlis.....Always faithful (Motto of the U. S. Marines)

Summum bonum.....Chief good.

Verbātīm.....Word for word.

Vice versa.....Conversely

Vivā vōce.....(viva vo'se)—Orally

LESSON IV

NEUTER NOUNS

43. Neuter Endings.

Model—onus, oneris, n. burden

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	—	a	onus	onera
Gen.	is	um	oneris	onerum
Dat.	i	ibus	oneri	oneribus
Acc.	—	a	onus	onera
Abl.	e	ibus	onere	oneribus

44. Vocabulary.

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
caput, capitis. n.	head	capital capitol capitulate
crimen, criminis. . . . n.	crime	criminal incriminate
cor, cordis. n.	heart	cordial concord discord
corpus, corporis. . . . n.	body	corporate corpulent corpuscle
genus, generis. n.	kind, class	general generate degenerate
iter, itineris. n.	journey, route	itinerant itinerary

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
iūs, iuris n.	right, law	just jury jurisdiction
latus, eris n.	side	lateral equilateral collateral
lītus, ōris n.	shore, line	littoral
lūmen, inis n.	light	illumine illumination luminary
nōmen, inis n.	name	nominate nominal nominative
pecus, oris n.	herd	peculiar peculiarity
rūs, rūris n.	country	rural rustic
tempus, oris n.	time	temporal temporary contemporary
vulnus, eris n.	wound	vulnerable invulnerable

LESSON V

WRITTEN EXERCISE

Use in correct English sentences all the derivatives given in Lesson IV.

One group of nouns of the third declension have “**ium**” instead of “**um**” in the genitive plural, and are called “i-stems.” To this group belong:

45. Rules for I-stem Nouns.**I. Masculine and Feminine**

1. Nouns ending in *es* and *is*, not increasing in the genitive as **caedes, is**; **hostis, is**.
2. Nouns ending in *ns, rs*, as in **cliēns, clientis**; **cohors, cohortis**.
3. Monosyllables ending in *s* or *x*, preceded by a consonant as in **urbs, urbis**; **arx, arcis**.

II. Neuters ending in *e, al, ar*, as in **mare, animal, calcar.**

46. Adjectives of the Third Declension.

Most of the adjectives of the third declension are "i-stems."

They are divided into three groups; those which have:

(1) three endings in the nominative singular; (2) two endings in the nominative singular; (3) one ending in the nominative singular.

(1) MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	MEANING
ācer	ācris	ācre	sharp
celer	celeris	celere	swift

(2) MASCULINE AND FEMININE	NEUTER	MEANING
brevis	breve	short, brief
facilis	facile	easy
fortis	forte	brave
gravis	grave	heavy, serious
omnis	omne	all, every
similis	simile	like, similar

(3) MASCULINE, FEMININE AND NEUTER	MEANING
pār	equal
ridēns	smiling

CHAPTER VI

FOURTH DECLENSION AND FIFTH DECLENSION

LESSON I

47. Fourth Declension.

Models: **impetus, ūs. m.** attack; **cornū, ūs. n.** horn

CASE ENDINGS		MASCULINE AND		NEUTER	
		FEMININE			
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom. us	ūs	impetus	impetūs	cornū	cornua
Gen. ūs	uum	impetūs	impetuum	cornūs	cornuum
Dat. uī	ibus	impetuī	impetibus	cornū	cornibus
Acc. um	ūs	impetum	impetūs	cornū	cornua
Abl. ū	ibus	impetū	impetibus	cornū	cornibus

48. Vocabulary.

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
adventus, ūs. m.	arrival	advent adventitious adventure
câsus, ūs. m.	fall, accident	casualty casual casuistry occasional

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
cornū, ūs n.	horn	cornucopia corner cornet cornea
cursus, ūs m.	voyage	course discourse cursory
domus, ūs f.	home	domestic domicile domesticate
genū, ūs n.	knee	genuflect genuflection
manus, ūs f.	hand	manual manacles manifold manuscript manufacture
portus, ūs m.	harbor	port opportunity
prospectus, ūs m.	distant view, outlook	prospect prospective prospector
recessus, ūs m.	withdrawal	recess recessional

LESSON II

WRITTEN EXERCISE AND LATIN PHRASES

Use in correct English sentences the derivatives given in Lesson I.

49. Latin Phrases Frequently Used in English.

Ars longa, vīta brevis	Art is long and life is fleeting.
Ave, Roma immortālis	Hail, Rome immortal!
Errāre humānum est	To err is human.
Festīna lentē	Make haste slowly.
Fiat lūx	Let there be light!
Fit via vī	The way is made by force.
Labor omnia vincit	Labor conquers all things. (Motto of the American Federation of Labor)
Nīl dēspērāndum	Never say die.
Omne initium est difficile	Every beginning is hard.
Tempus fugit	Time flies.

LESSON III

50. Fifth Declension.

Models: **diēs, eī, m.** day **rēs publica, f.** republic

CASE ENDINGS

	SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	ēs	ēs	diēs	diēs	rēs pūblica	rēs pūblīcae
Gen.	eī eī	ērum	diēi	diērum	rei pūblīcae	rērum pūblīcārum
Dat.	eī eī	ēbus	diēi	diēbus	rei pūblīcae	rēbus pūblīcīs
Acc.	em	ēs	diem	diēs	rem pūblīcam	rēs pūblīcās
Abl.	ē	ēbus	diē	diēbus	rē pūblica	rēbus pūblīcīs

51. Vocabulary.

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
diēs, eī m.	day	dial diary diurnal dismal
fidēs, eī f.	faith	fidelity perfidious
rēs, eī f.	thing	republic real reality rebus
seriēs, eī f.	row, series	serial seriate seriatim
speciēs, eī f.	appearance, pretense, kind	specie specious specify specific
spēs, eī f.	hope	desperate despair

LESSON IV

WRITTEN EXERCISE AND LATIN PHRASES

Use in correct English sentences the derivatives given in Lesson III.

52. Latin phrases frequently used in English.

Ad rem.....	To the point.
Ante merīdiem.....	Forenoon.
Bonā fidē.....	In good faith.
Carpe diem.....	Grasp the opportunity.
Diēs irae.....	The day of wrath.
In mediās rēs.....	In the midst of things.
In rē.....	In the matter of.
Malā fidē.....	Treacherously.
Per diem.....	By the day.
Post merīdiem.....	Afternoon.
Rēs gestae.....	Facts.
Rēs iūdicāta.....	Matter already decided.
Sine diē.....	Indefinitely (without a day being set).
Spēs bona.....	Good hope (motto of Cape Colony).
Spēs recuperandī...	Hope of recovering captured goods.

LESSON V

53. Questions and Answers.

QUESTIONS

1. In which one of the five declensions are most of the Latin nouns?
2. In which one of the five declensions do we find the fewest nouns?
3. Masculine nouns of the second and fourth declensions end in "us" in the nominative singular. How do we distinguish between them?
4. Do any adjectives belong to the fourth or fifth declensions?
5. What is the gender of most nouns of the fourth declension in "us"?
6. Are there any feminine nouns ending in "us" in the fourth declension?
7. Are there any neuter nouns of the fourth declension ending in "us"?
8. What is the gender of nouns of the fifth declension?

ANSWERS

The third declension.

The fifth declension.

By the ending of the genitive singular.

No.

Masculine.

Yes. Such as **domus** (home), and **manus** (hand).

No. Neuter nouns end in "ū" in the nominative singular and in "ūs" in the genitive singular, as **cornū, ūs; genū, ūs.**

Feminine, except **diēs, ēī**, which is commonly masculine.

CHAPTER VII

VERBS

LESSON I

54. Syntax.

- Q. What is a verb? (Latin **verbum** . . . word.)
- A. A verb is a word which expresses action or being.
- Q. What is a conjugation? (Latin **con**, with, and **jungere**, to join.)
- A. The orderly arrangement of the verb form according to Person, Number, Voice, Mood, and Tense.
- Q. Does a verb have person and number of its own?
- A. No. Its subject determines its person and number.
- Q. What is voice? (Latin **vōx**, **vōcis** . . . voice.)
- A. Voice is the property of the transitive verb which shows whether the subject is acting or receiving the act.
If the subject acts, the verb is active voice.
If the subject receives the act, the verb is passive voice.
- Q. What is a transitive verb? (Latin **trāns**, across, and **īre**, to go.)
- A. A transitive verb is one which expresses action received by the subject, if the verb is passive, and by the object if the verb is active.
- Q. What is an intransitive verb?
- A. An intransitive verb is one which expresses state of being, or action which is not received by anything.
- Q. What is mood? (Latin **modus**, manner.)
- A. Mood is the property of all verbs which shows in what manner the subject acts or exists.

- Q. What is tense? (Latin **tempus**, time.)
- A. Tense is the property of all verbs which shows at what time the subject acts or receives the act, or at what time the subject exists.
- Q. What is a finite verb? (Latin **finis**, end or limit.)
- A. A finite verb is one which is limited to the person and number of its subject.
- Q. What is an infinitive?
- A. An infinitive is a form of the verb which is not limited to person and number of the subject.
- Q. What is a regular verb in English?
- A. A regular verb is one whose past tense and past participle end in "ed" as . . . walk, walked, walked.
- Q. What is an irregular verb in English?
- A. An irregular verb is one whose past tense and past participle do not end in "ed." As . . . see, saw, seen.
- Q. What is a regular verb in Latin?
- A. A regular verb in Latin is one whose forms are all made according to rule from the principal parts.
- Q. What are the principal parts of a Latin verb?
- A. The principal parts are . . . First person singular, Present Indicative; Present Infinitive; First person singular, Perfect Indicative, and the Perfect Participle.
- Q. What is an irregular verb in Latin?
- A. An irregular verb is one whose forms are not all made according to rule from the principal parts.

LESSON II

FIRST CONJUGATION

(See appendix for complete conjugation)

55. Principal Parts.

Model verb: Pres. Indic., **rogō**, I ask; Pres. Inf., **rogāre**, to ask; Perf. Indic., **rogāvī**, I have asked; Perf. Part., **rogātus**, having been asked.

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
rogō	ask	interrogative prerogative rogation derogatory arrogant

56. Vocabulary.

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
appellō āre āvī ātus	call by name, address	appellate appellation appeal
nōminō āre āvī ātus	call, name, nominate	nominative denomination nomenclature
vocō āre āvī ātus	call, summon	convocation provocation invocation vocation avocation irrevocable
cantō āre āvī ātus	sing	chant chanticleer cantata

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
cūrō āre āvī ātus.....	care for	cure curative curable
dēsperō āre āvī ātus.....	lose hope	desperate despair
exspectō āre āvī ātus.....	await, wait for	expectant
gustō āre āvī ātus.....	taste	gustatory
īperō āre āvī ātus.....	command	imperative imperial
labōrō āre āvī ātus.....	work	laboratory laborious elaborate collaborator
laxō āre āvī ātus.....	loosen	relax lax
optō āre āvī ātus.....	wish or desire	option optional
portō āre āvī ātus.....	carry	portable porter portage import export deport report
sēparō āre āvī ātus.....	disjoin	separate separable

LESSON III

WRITTEN EXERCISE AND LATIN PHRASES

Use in correct English sentences the derivatives given in Lesson II.

57. Latin Phrases Frequently Used in English.

Disce aut discēde Learn or depart.

Dum anima est, spēs est While there is life, there is hope.

Dux fēmina factī A woman was leader of the enterprise.

Experientia docet Experience teaches.

Facilis dēscēsus Avernō Easy is the descent to Hades.

Fōrsan et haec ōlim meminisse iuvābit Perchance at some future time, to remember these things too will be of help to you.

Nōn scholae, sed vītae discimus . . . We learn not for school but for life.

Timeō Danaōs et dōna ferentēs . . . I fear the Greeks when gifts they bear.

Trōs Tyriōsque mihī nūllō discrīmine agētur Trojan and Tyrian shall be treated by me with no discrimination. (Motto of North American Review.)

Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī I came, I saw, I conquered.

LESSON IV

SECOND CONJUGATION

(See appendix for complete conjugation)

58. Principal Parts.

Model verb: Pres. Indic., **doceō**, I teach; Pres. Inf., **docēre**, to teach; Perf. Indic., **docui**, I have taught; Perf. Part., **doctus**, having been taught.

59. Vocabulary.

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
doceō ēre docui doctus	teach	document doctor docile
augeō ēre auxi auctus	increase	auction augment author
habeō ēre habui habitus	have, hold	habit habitual prohibit inhibit
maneō ēre mansi mansus	remain	mansion manor permanent immanent
moneō ēre monui monitus	warn, advise	admonish monitor premonition

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
moveō ēre mōvī mōtus	move	motion emotion promotion commotion demotion
placeō ēre placuī placitus	please	placid complacent complaisant
taceō ēre tacuī tacitus	to be silent	reticent tacit taciturn
teneō ēre tenuī tentus	hold	tenacious obtain contain retain tenant
videō ēre vīdī vīsus	see	vision provident improvident revise

LESSON V

WRITTEN EXERCISE AND LATIN PHRASES

Use in correct English sentences the derivatives given in Lesson IV.

60. Latin Phrases Frequently Used in English.

Ante bellum Before the war.

Dramatis persōnae . . . Characters of the drama.

Et tu, Brute! Thou, too, Brutus (Caesar's last words as he recognized his friend, Brutus, **among** his assassins).

Ex Cathedrā With authority (From the Bishop's chair).

Inter nōs Among ourselves.

Mea culpa My fault.

Persōna nongrāta . . . A person not pleasing (to those in authority).

Post bellum After the war.

Sub rosā In concealment (under the rose).

CHAPTER VIII

VERBS (Continued)

LESSON I

THIRD CONJUGATION

61. Principal Parts.

Model verb: Pres. Ind., **tegō**, I cover; Pres. Inf., **tegere**, to cover; Perf. Indic., **tēxī**, I have covered; Perf. Part., **tēctus**, having been covered.

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
tegō tegere tēxī tēctus	cover	protect detect tegumentum tegmen

62. Vocabulary.

agō agere ēgī āctus	do, drive	agent act actuary
cēdō cēdere cessī cessus	give place, be in motion	proceed exceed precede concede recede

NOTE: Form nouns from derivatives given, as "con-
cession," etc.

cōgō ere coēgī coāctus	compel	cogent coagulate
-------------------------------------	--------	---------------------

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
crēdō ere crēdidī crēditus	believe	creed credit credible creditable creditor
crēscō ere crēvī crētus	increase, grow	crescent increment accretion
currō ere cucurrī cursus	run	current course currency cursory
dīco ere dixī dictus	speak	diction dictate edict
dūcō ere dūxi ductus	lead	duct ductile viaduct
mittō ere mīsī missus	send	mission missile missive missionary
pōnō ere posuī positus	place, put	exponent position pose posture post deponent

NOTE: By the use of the prefixes given in Chapter II, Lesson I, form as many derivatives of **dico**, **mitto**, and **pōnō** as possible

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
rumpō ere rūpī ruptus.....	break	rupture eruption corruption
scribō ere scripsī scriptus.....	write	scribe
(Use prefixes here)		scripture scribble
stringō ere strinxī strictus....	bind	district stringent strict constrict restrict
tangō ere tetigī tāctus.....	touch	tangent contingent
trahō ere trāxī tractus.....	draw	tact tractor traction tractable

NOTE: See note after "pōnō."

LESSON II

63. Written Exercise and Latin Phrases.

Use in correct English sentences all the derivatives given in Lesson I.

Latin Phrases Frequently Used in English.

Equō nōn crēdite Trust not the pony.

Lapsus linguae A slip of the tongue.

Mihī crēdite Believe me.

Pāx vōbiscum Peace be with you.

Possunt, quia posse videntur . . . They can, because they think they
can.

Requiescat in pāce Let him rest in peace.

Sine quā nōn A necessity (without which not).

Terra incōgnita An unknown land.

Varium et mutābile semper

Fēmina Always a changeable and variable
thing is woman.

Vōx hūmāna The human voice (organ stop).

LESSON III

64. Fourth Conjugation and "io" Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

(See appendix for complete conjugations.)

MODEL	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
mūniō mūnīre mūnivī mūnītus....	defend	munitions ammunition
audiō audire audivī audītus.....	hear	auditor audience auditory
saliō salīre saluī saltus.....	leap, jump	salient

65. Compounds.

dēsilio dēsilīre dēsiluī dēsultus...	leap down	desultory
exsiliō exsilīre exsiluī.....	spring forth	exult exile
īnsiliō īnsilīre īnsiluī.....	jump on	insult
resiliō resilīre resiluī.....	jump back	result resilient
expediō expedire expeditī expeditus.....	let loose	expedite expedition expedient expeditious
impediō impedire impedivī impeditus.....	hinder	impediment impede

MODEL	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
sentiō sentire sēnsī sēnsus	feel, know	sense
(See lesson on prefixes)		sentient
		assent
		consent
		resent
		presentiment
		dissent
veniō venire vēnī ventus	come	
COMPOUNDS: perveniō	come through	
inveniō	come upon, find	
conveniō	come together, convene	
adveniō	come to	
ēveniō	come out	

66. "io" Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

MODEL	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
capiō capere cēpī captus	take	capture
		captive
		incipient
		recipient
		receive
		precept
		conceive
		deceive
		perception

67. Vocabulary.

MODEL	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
faciō facere fēcī factus	do, make	fact infect factory factotum
(Passive, irregular: fiō fierī factus sum)		fugitive centrifugal fugue
fugiō fugere fūgī fugitūrus	flee	dejection ejaculate inject eject project conjecture reject
iaciō iacere iēcī iactus	throw, hurl	rapture rapt rapacious surreptitious
rapiō rapere rapuī raptus	seize	

LESSON IV

68. Written Exercise and Latin Phrases.

Use in correct English sentences the derivatives given in Lesson III.

Latin Phrases Frequently Used in English.

O tempora! O morēs!... O times! O customs!

Deī grātia.....By the grace of God.

Deō grātiās.....Thank God.

Deō volente.....God willing (Often abbreviated D. V.)

Iam tempus agī rēs.....Now is the time for things to be done.

In absentīā.....In absence.

In hōc signō vincēs.....By this sign you shall conquer. (Motto of
the Knights Templar.)

In locō parentis.....In the place of a parent.

Ipse dixit.....He himself has spoken.

Sic trānsit glōria mundī. Thus passes the glory of the world.

LESSON V

69. Irregular and Deponent Verbs.

(See appendix for complete conjugation of: **sum**, **fiō**, **possum**, **eō**, **ferō**, **nolō**, **volō**, **malō**.)

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
sum esse fui futūrus	to be	future essence essential
possum posse potui	to be able	possible potential potent
eo ire ivi itus	to go	initial transit exit
ferō ferre tuli lātus	to bear to bring to carry	infer confer refer prefer defer translate elation transfer relate
fiō fieri factus sum	to be made to happen	
(Irregular passive voice of facio)		
volō velle volui	to wish, be willing	voluntary volunteer benevolent malevolent

70. Deponent verbs are verbs which are passive in form but active in meaning.

LATIN WORD	MEANING	DERIVATIVES
arbitror arī arbitrātus sum.....	think, judge	arbitration arbiter
vereor ēri veritus sum.....	fear	reverent reverend
sequor sequi secutus sum.....	follow	sequence consequence consecutive
patior pati passus sum.....	permit, suffer	patient compassion passive
partior iri partitus sum.....	divide	partition particle repartee impart

Use in correct English sentences all the derivatives given in this lesson.

PART II

CHAPTERS IX-XVIII

SPECIAL VOCABULARIES

CHAPTER IX

SPECIAL DERIVATIVES AND TRADE NAMES

LESSON I

71. Derivatives From Present Participles.

Many English words are the unchanged base of the present participle of Latin verbs.

	LATIN	MEANING
agent	agēns, agentis	acting or doing
ardent	ardēns, ardentis	burning
cogent	cōgēns, cogentis	compelling
communicant	commūnicāns, commūnicantis	sharing with
component	compōnēns, compōnentis	putting together
confident	cōnfidēns, cōnfidentis	trusting
consistent	cōnsistēns, cōnsistentis	standing with
crescent	crēscēns, crēscēntis	growing
current	currēns, currentis	running
dominant	domināns, dominantis	ruling
errant	errāns, errantis	wandering
excellent	excellēns, excellentis	excelling
expectant	exspectāns, exspectantis	looking for
flouescent	flōrēscēns, flōrēscēntis	beginning to bloom
fluent	fluēns, fluentis	flowing
ignorant	ignōrāns, ignōrantis	not knowing
incandescent	incandēscēns, incandēscēntis	beginning to glow
incident	incidēns, incidentis	falling in
indigent	indigēns, indigentis	being in want
infant	infāns, infantis	not speaking
instant	instāns, instantis	standing near

	LATIN	MEANING
intelligent	intellegēns, intellegentis	understanding
latent	latēns, latentis	lying concealed
lucent	lūcēns, lūcentis	showing light
nascent	nāscēns, nāscientis	being born
negligent	neglegēns, neglegentis	not attending to
occident	occidēns, occidentis	falling
occupant	occupāns, occupantis	taking possession
orient	oriēns, orientis	rising
patent	patēns, patentis	lying open
patient	patiēns, patientis	suffering, allowing
permanent	permanēns, permanentis	staying through
pertinent	pertinēns, pertinentis	pertaining to
provident	prōvidēns, prōvidentis	foreseeing
recipient	recipiēns, recipientis	receiving
redundant	redundāns, redundantis	overflowing
regent	regēns, regentis	ruling
repellent	repellēns, repellentis	driving back
reticent	reticēns, reticentis	keeping silent
sapient	sapiēns, sapientis	being wise
serpent	serpēns, serpentis	creeping
servant	servāns, servantis	serving
solvent	solvēns, solventis	releasing
stimulant	stimulāns, stimulantis	spurring
student	studēns, studentis	being eager
tangent	tangēns, tangentis	touching
tolerant	tolerāns, tolerantis	bearing, enduring
transcendent	trāscendēns, trāscendentis	climbing over
vacant	vacāns, vacantis	being empty
vigilant	vigilāns, vigilantis	watching

LESSON II

72. Trade Names.

Adapto	Shoes.	Latin adaptō , I fit
Aerolux	Ventilating porch shade.	Latin āēr , air, plus lūx , light
Aquascutum	A raincoat.	Latin aqua , water, plus scūtum , shield
Aqua velva	After shaving lotion.	Latin aqua , water
Cuticura	A soap.	Latin cutis , skin, plus cura , care
Dextra	Dextra Jacks, for autos.	Latin dexter , right or fitting
Duofold	Parker fountain pens; Davenport; Duo-Art piano	Latin duō , two
Duro	Water softener; Permanent wave.	Latin dūrus , strong
Endura	Endura pen.	Latin dūrus , lasting
Formica	Device for timing gears.	Latin formīca , ant. See Chap. XII., Lesson V
Glyco-Thymoline	Antiseptic.	Greek meaning, sweet, and mint
Iso-Vis	A fluid for keeping oils in an automobile in an equal state of viscosity.	Latin viscōsus , sticky, plus Greek, iso , equal
Linoleum	A floor cloth.	Latin līnum , flax, plus oleum , oil

Lux	Soap (powder).	Latin lūx , light and cleanliness
Mentholatum	Ointment.	Greek & Latin mentha , mint
Omne Tempus	Rubberless Raincoats.	Latin omnis , all, plus tempus , time
Ovaltine	Beverage containing eggs.	Latin ōvum , egg
Pediform	Shoes.	Latin pēs , foot, plus forma , form
Pedemode	Shoes.	Latin pēs , foot, plus modus , manner
Phonophors	Device by which the deaf may enjoy normal hearing.	Greek meaning sound-bringer
Pyrex	Fire-proof baking dish.	Greek pyr , fire
Sorosis	Shoe.	Greek sorosis , sister
Sterno	Canned heat.	Latin I cover
Stone-Tex	Rainproof finish for buildings.	Latin textus , protection or covering
Tung-Sol	Lamp. Fixed focus.	Latin sōl , sun
Unguentine	Ointment.	Latin unguentum , ointment
Uni-Vent	System of ventilation.	Latin ūnus , one, plus entus , wind
Vim	A cereal.	Latin vis , strength or power

LESSON III

73. Trade Names.

Acme Paints		Greek acme , top
Agathon Steels		Greek agathon , good
Argyrol		Greek argyros , silver
Asbestos	Mineral unaffected by fire.	Greek asbestos , unextinguishable
Certo	For making jams, jellies.	Latin certus , sure
Corona	Typewriter.	Latin corōna , crown
Cutex	Manicure article.	Latin cutis , skin, plus ex , out
Excello Lubricator		Latin excellō , I excel
Fenestra Case-ments		Latin fenestra , window
Flexlume	Lighted sign which turns.	Latin flexus , winding, plus lumen , light
Holophane Glass Company		Greek holos , whole, entire, plus phaire , appear
Humidor	Cigar container.	Latin humidus , moist
Hygeia Can Company	Health Magazine.	Greek Hygeia , health
Laminex Doors		Latin lāmina , plate
Larvex	Insecticide.	Latin lārva , ghost, plus ex , out
Magna vox	Loud speaker.	Latin māgna , loud, plus vōx , voice
Neo-ferrum		Latin ferrum , iron, plus Greek neo , new

Octagon	Soap.	Greek okto , eight, plus gonia , angle
Orthopedics	Correction or prevention of deformities in children or adults.	Greek orthos , right, plus pais , paidos , child. The last part of this word is often confused with the Latin word pēs , pedis , foot
Orthophone	Producer of music.	Greek orthos , right, plus phonē , sound
Pedograph	An instrument for automatically making a topographical record of the ground covered by a pedestrian.	Latin pēs , pedis , foot, plus Greek, graphein , to write
Prophylactic Tooth Brush		Greek Prophylatto , take precaution against
Pyralin	Fire-proof ivory.	Greek pyr , fire
Scripto	A pencil.	Latin scribere , to write
SimplexFlexies	Children's shoes.	Latin simplex , plain, plus p.p. flexus , bending
Taroleum	Crude oil shampoo.	Latin oleum , oil

Tarvia	Road finish.	Latin via , way or road, plus English, tar
Velox Camera		Latin vēlōx , swift
Vendex	Automatic pencil seller.	Latin vendere , to sell
Vitaphone	Device for producing sound with the mov- ing pictures.	Latin vīta , life, plus Greek phonē , sound
Vit-O-Net	A magnetic blanket.	Latin vīta , life
Viva-tonal Columbia	Phonograph with living tone.	Latin vīvere , to live

LESSON IV

GODS AND MYTHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS

74. Trade Names.

Apollo God of Beauty, Music, Medicine, Sun.

Apollinaris Water. Apollo Chocolates. Apollo Suspenders.

Apollo Reproducing Piano. Apollo Restaurants.

Ceres Goddess of Grain (Cereals).

Cero—A perfect substitute.

Diana Goddess of the Moon, Forests, and the Chase.

Diana Cars. Diana Corsets (Stylish Stouts).

Juno Queen of the Gods.

Juno Hair Nets.

Mercury God of Speed, Commerce (Of theft).

The American Mercury Magazine. Goodyear Wingfoot

Heels (Seal is the winged foot of Mercury).

Minerva Goddess of Wisdom (Pallas-Athena) Symbol, an owl.

Minerva Cars. Athena Underwear.

Neptune God of the Sea.

Neptunite Varnish.

Venus Goddess of Love and Beauty.

Venus Pencils. Venus Hair Nets.

Vesta Goddess of the Hearth.

Vesta Matches. Vesta Battery.

Vulcan God of Fire (volcanoes).

Vulcan Gas Range. Vulcan Tires.

LESSON V

ALLUSIONS TO LESSER GODS AND OTHER
MYTHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS**75. Trade Names.**

Ajax Hero of the Trojan War.

Ajax Tires. Ajax Rubber Company. Ajax Cords.

Atlas Who carried the world on his shoulders.

Atlas Portland Cement.

Hercules Mythological hero, son of Jupiter, noted for his strength.

Herculaces (shoe laces)—“Lace with extra long wear.”

Hercules Gasoline and Oil. What is the significance of the name “Hercules Beetle”?

Janus The two-faced God.

Used in advertising by the Trust Company Division (A.B.A.) of New York. Janus Foot Remedy. Janus Cloth and Janus Dye (Reversible cloth).

Medusa The sight of whom turned men to stone.

Head used as trade-mark for a Portland Cement Company.

Narcissus Youth who was changed to a fragrant flower.

Narcissus, Vantine’s Temple Incense.

Pan God of Nature; God of all things.

Pipes of Pan. Pan-American. Pandemonium (pan, all, plus daimon, demon).

Phoenix Fabulous Bird.

Phoenix Hose. Phoenix Cheese. Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Find allusions to the following:

Argus A hundred-eyed monster.

Augean The stable of Augeus.

Aurora Goddess of Dawn.

- Bacchus** God of Wine.
- Centaur** Half man and half horse.
- Chimaera** (chimerical) A fire-breathing monster, very curiously formed.
- Croesus** Wealthy king of Asia Minor.
- Cyclopean** Cyclops. A giant with one eye.
- Gordius** Father of Midas. The king who tied the intricate knot.
- Harpies** Foul creatures; birds with heads of maidens.
- Hydra** A monster with nine heads.
- Labyrinth** A winding maze in which lived the Minotaur.
- Laocoon** A Trojan priest who warned against admitting within the walls the wooden horse. For this, he and his two sons were slain by the serpents, sent by Minerva. The well-known statue of Laocoon is a source for frequent allusions and cartoons.
- Lares and Penates** Household Gods.
- Midas** Who received the fatal gift of having everything he touched turned to gold.
- Olympus** Home of the great Gods.
- Pandora** From whose box everything but hope escaped.
- Parnassus** Mountain home of the Muses.
- Sirens** Sea nymphs whose beautiful songs lured sailors to destruction.
- Tantalus** The one whom food and drink always eluded (tantalize).

Slogans

- Fiat lūx** Let there be light! A department store advertisement.
- Hōrās nōn numerō nisi serēnās** I count only the sunny hours.
Motto of the "Three Castles Virginia Cigarettes."
- Nē cēde malīs** Yield not to bad things. (Vergil.) Motto of Chase and Sanborn coffee.
- Nēmō mē impūne lacesset** No one shall annoy me with impunity.
Motto of Robert Burns cigar.

CHAPTER X

COMMERCIAL VOCABULARIES

LESSON I

76. Business Terms.

1. affidavit	Latin	affidāre , to give oath. (Third Sing. perfect tense.)
2. appraisement	Latin	ad , to, plus pretiāre , to prize.
3. appurtenances	Latin	ad , to, plus pertinēre , to pertain to.
4. assessment	Latin	assessāre , to value for taxation.
5. assignee	Latin	ad , to, plus signāre , to mark.
6. bankrupt	Italian	banca , bank, plus Latin, ruptus , broken.
7. collateral	Latin	cum , with, plus latus , lateris, side.
8. condemn	Latin	condemnāre — cum , with, plus damnāre , to occasion loss.
9. conveyance	Latin	con , with, plus vehere , to carry.
10. credit	Latin	crēdere , to believe, to trust.
11. defendant	Latin	dēfendere , to defend; defendēns , defending. (Through the French.)
12. delinquent	Latin	dēlinquere , to drop behind.
13. deposition	Latin	dē , down, pōnere (p.p. positus) to lay, put, place.
14. disbursements	Latin	dis , apart, from, plus bursa , purse.
15. distrain	Latin	distringere , to draw asunder.
16. duplex	Latin	duō , two, plus plicāre , to fold.
17. ejectment	Latin	ē , out of, plus jacere , jactus , to throw
18. encumbrance	French	in , in, plus combrer , to hinder.
19. equity	Latin	aequitās , equality.

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| 20. eviction | Latin | ēvincere (p.p. evictus) to overcome completely. |
| 21. execute | Latin | ex , out, plus sequī (secūtus) to follow, to follow out completely. |
| 22. exposure | Latin | ex , out, plus pōnere , to put or place. |
| 23. foreclose | Latin | forīs , outside, plus claudere (p.p. clausus) to close or shut. |
| 24. hereditaments | Latin | hērēs , heredis , heir. |
| 25. hypothecate | Latin | hypothēca , a pledge. |

LESSON II

77. Business Terms.

1. infeasible	Latin	in , not, plus dē , down from (reversal). plus facere , to do, plus ible , capable of being.
2. indemnity	Latin	in , not, plus damnāre , to occasion loss to.
3. indenture	Latin	in , not, plus dēns , dentis , tooth; indentāre , to notch.
4. insolvent	Latin	in , not, plus solvere , to set free, to loosen.
5. interim	Latin	interim , in the meanwhile.
6. intestate	Latin	in , not, plus testārī , to make a will.
7. invalid	Latin	in , not, plus validus , strong.
8. lapsed	Latin	lapsus , slip.
9. levy	Latin	levāre , to raise.
10. lien	Latin	ligāmen , ligaminis , a tie.
11. liquidate	Latin	liquidus , a , um , liquid, clear.
12. litigate	Latin	lis , litis , dispute, plus agere , to drive.
13. mortgage	French	mort , dead, (Latin, mortuus), plus gage , pledge or security.
14. negotiate	Latin	negōtium , business (neg , not, plus otium , leisure).
15. option	Latin	optiō , optiōnis , a choice.
16. parcel	Latin	particella , a dim. of pars , partis , a part.
17. penalty	Latin	poena , punishment.
18. realty	Latin	rēs , rei , a thing, a fact.
19. referee	Latin	re , back, plus ferre , to carry.
20. revocation	Latin	re , back, plus vocare , to call.

21. tenant	Latin	tenēre , to hold (coming through the French).
22. tract	Latin	tractus , a drawing, an allotment.
23. transcript	Latin	trāns , across, plus scribere , to write.
24. vendor	Latin	vendere , to sell.
25. vested	Latin	vestire , to clothe.

LESSON III

78. Banking, Accounting, Investment, and Income Tax.

1. abatement	Latin	abatere , to beat down.
2. aggregate	Latin	ad , to, plus gregāre , to collect into a flock.
3. amortization	Latin	ad , to, plus mors , mortis , death.
4. antedate	Latin	ante , before, plus datus , given.
5. appreciation	Latin	ad , to, plus pretiāre , to prize.
6. auditor	Latin	auditor (from audire), a hearer.
7. bullion	Latin	bullā , boss, stud, bubble, mass (of anything).
8. cancellization	Latin	cancellāre , to make like lattice-work; i.e., to cross out.
9. capitalization	Latin	caput , capitis , head.
10. commitments	Latin	cum , with, plus mittere , to send; i.e., to entrust.
11. comptroller	Latin	Same meaning and pronunciation as "controller."
12. computation	Latin	computāre , to count.
13. contra	Latin	contrā , against, opposite.
14. convertibility	Latin	cum , with, plus vertere , to turn.
15. corporate	Latin	corpus , corporis , body.
16. countersign	Latin	contrā , against, opposite, plus signum , sign.
17. covenant	Latin	convenire , to come together, to agree.
18. creditor	Latin	crēdere , to trust.
19. cumulative	Latin	cumulāre , to heap up; cumulus , a heap, a mass.
20. debenture	Latin	debentur , they are owned; debēre , to owe.

LESSON IV

79. Banking, Accounting, Investment, and Income Tax.

1. debit	Latin	debēre , to owe; debitus , owed.
2. deductible	Latin	dē , down from, plus dūcere , to lead.
3. default	Latin	dē , from, plus fallere , to fail.
4. deficit	Latin	dēficere , to be lacking.
5. definitive	Latin	definire , to finish, to limit.
6. depositary	Latin	dēpositārius , a person to whom things are entrusted.
7. depository	Latin	depositōrium , place where things are put for safe keeping.
8. depreciation	Latin	dē , down, plus pretiāre , to prize.
9. discrepancy	Latin	dis , apart, plus crepāre , to rattle, to creak.
10. endorsement	Latin	in , on, plus dorsum , back.
11. exempt	Latin	ex , out, plus emere , emptus , buy.
12. fiduciary	Latin	fidūcia , trust, confidence.
13. fiscal	Latin	fiscus , basket, money-basket, treasury.
14. funded	Latin	fundus , i, bottom, ground.
15. inventory	Latin	invenire , to come upon.
16. irredeemable	Latin	in , not, plus redimere , to buy back.
17. liabilities	French	lier , Latin ligāre , to bind.
18. memorandum	Latin	memorāre , to keep in mind.
19. minutes	Latin	minūtus , small, in detail.
20. par	Latin	pār , pāris , equal.

LESSON V

80. Banking, Accounting, Investment, and Income Tax.

1. preferred	Latin	prae , before, plus ferre , to bring, carry.
2. premium	Latin	praemium , a prize.
3. proceeds	Latin	prō , forward, plus cēdere , to go, move.
4. prorate	Latin	prō ratā , according to a certain part, in proportion.
5. protectograph	Latin	protegere , protēctus , protect, shelter, plus Greek graphein , to write.
6. protest	Latin	prō , before, plus testārī , to bear witness.
7. recapitulation	Latin	re , again, plus capitulāre , to distinguish by heads or chapters.
8. reconciliation	Latin	re , again, plus conciliāre , to unite.
9. reimbursement	Latin	re , again, plus in , in, plus bursa , purse.
10. redemption	Latin	redimere , to buy back.
11. revenue	Latin	re , back, plus venīre , to come.
12. segregate	Latin	se , aside, plus grex , gregis , flock.
13. specie	Latin	Ablative case of species , ēī , sort or kind.
14. speculative	Latin	speculārī , speculātus , spy out, observe.
15. subsidiary	Latin	subsidium , troops in the third line of battle; hence, reserve support, help.
16. surtax	Latin	suprā , above, plus taxāre , to touch sharply.
17. syndicate	Greek	syn , with, plus dike , justice, legality.
18. tangible	Latin	tangere , to touch.
19. verification	Latin	vērus , true, plus facere , to make.
20. voucher	Latin	vocāre , to call.

CHAPTER XI

MATHEMATICS

LESSON I

81. Mathematics.

NOTE—Review Lesson on Prefixes and Suffixes.

1. angle	Latin	angulus , corner.
2. adjacent	Latin	ad , to, plus jacēre , to lie; lying next to.
3. acute	Latin	acus , needle; sharp angle.
4. obtuse	Latin	ob , against, plus tundere , to strike; blunted by a blow.
5. vertical	Latin	vertex , summit, vertere , to turn; the turning point.
6. triangle	Latin	trēs , three, plus angulus , corner; figure with three angles.
7. equilateral	Latin	aequus , equal, plus latus , side; triangle having equal sides.
8. isosceles	Greek	isos , equal, plus skelos , leg; legs of equal length, triangle having two equal sides.
9. scalene	Latin	scalēnus , uneven; triangle having uneven sides.
10. quadrilateral	Latin	quattuor , four, plus latus , side; four sided figure.
11. postulate	Latin	postulāre , to demand; demanded without proof.
12. bisector	Latin	bis , two, plus secāre , to cut; that which cuts in two.

13. trisector	Latin	trēs , three, plus secāre , to cut; that which cuts into three parts.
14. complementary	Latin	com , with, plus plēre , to fill. NOTE—Complementary angles fill out or complete a right angle, which is the original angle.
15. supplementary	Latin	sub , under, plus plēre , to fill. NOTE—Supplementary angles supply something more than the right angle; i.e., fill out a straight angle.
16. alternate	Latin	alter , the other; pertaining to the other angle.
17. transversal	Latin	trāns , across, plus versus , turned; running or lying across.
18. quotient	Latin	quotiēns , how many times; how often one number is contained in another.

LESSON II

82. Mathematics.

1. concave	Latin	concāvus , hollow, incurved.
2. convex	Latin	convexus , vaulted, outcurved.
3. rectangle	Latin	rēctus , straight or right; a figure having four right angles.
4. radius	Latin	radius , ray or spoke; spokes of a circle.
5. diameter	Greek	dia , through, plus metron , (Latin metrum , measure) measure; a measure through.
6. circumference	Latin	circum , around, plus ferēns , bearing or carrying; Circles were originally measured by carrying a cord around a point.
7. arc	Latin	arcus , bow; part of a circle.
8. chord	Latin	chorda , a string.
9. subtend	Latin	sub , under, plus tendere , to stretch.

NOTE on 7, 8, and 9—To subtend the arc of a circle is to stretch a string under a bow.

10. commensurate	Latin	com , with, plus mēnsūra , a measuring.
11. intercept	Latin	inter , between, plus capere , to take.

NOTE—Equal central angles intercept equal arcs because they take equal parts of the circle.

12. inscribe	Latin	inscribere , to write in or draw in, as to inscribe a triangle inside a circle.
13. circumscribe	Latin	circum , around, plus scribere , to write or draw, as to circumscribe a circle about a square.
14. tangent	Latin	tangere , to touch. A line touching a circle.

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| 15. secant | Latin | secāre, to cut. | A line cutting a circle. |
| 16. sector | Latin | secāre, to cut. | A section or cutting of a circle. |
| 17. intersection | Latin | inter, between, plus secāre, to cut. | A cutting between or crossing. |

LESSON III

83. Mathematics.

1. conversely	Latin	con , with, plus versus , turned. Turned about.
2. equivalent	Latin	aequus , equal, plus valēre , to be of worth or value. Of equal value.
3. truncated	Latin	truncāre , to cut off. Truncated off or shortened as a truncated cone.
4. frustum	Latin	frūstum , a piece, bit. A part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top by a parallel plane.
5. lune	Latin	lūna , moon. A crescent shaped figure bounded by two intersecting arcs of circles.
6. congruent	Latin	con , with, plus gruere , to agree. Coinciding, as congruent figures.
7. numerator	Latin	numerāre , to number. That which numbers.
8. denominator	Latin	nōmināre , to name. That which names.
9. dividend	Latin	dīvidere , to divide. Something to be divided.
10. minuend	Latin	minuere , to lessen. That which is to be lessened.
11. subtrahend	Latin	sub , under, plus trahere , to draw or take. That which is to be taken from under.
12. multiplicand	Latin	multī , many, plus plicāre , to fold. That which is to be folded or taken many times.
13. coefficient	Latin	con , together, plus efficere , to accomplish, from ex , out, plus facere , to make.

14. exponent	Latin	ex , out, plus pōnere , to place or set. Setting forth or indicating how often its number is taken as a factor.
15. radical	Latin	rādix , root.
16. simultaneous	Latin	simul , at the same time. Simultaneous equations are two or more equations satisfied by the same set of values of the unknown quantities.
17. transpose	Latin	trāns , across, plus pōnere , to place. To place across.
18. cancel	Latin	cancellāre , to make lattice-wise. To cross out.

LESSON IV

Review all terms given in lessons in Mathematics.

LESSON V

Review all Latin Phrases given in previous lessons.

CHAPTER XII

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

LESSON I

84. Chemistry and Physics.

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| 1. aneroid | Greek | negative prefix a , not, plus neros , wet or moist. As an Aneroid Barometer (containing no liquid). |
| 2. atom | Greek | prefix a , not, plus tomos , cut; hence "uncut." The particle of matter considered indivisible, until recent discoveries made through the X-ray. |
| 3. aberration | Latin | ab , from, plus errāre , to wander. A straying or wandering away from. |
| 4. accelerated | Latin | ad , to, plus celer , swift. Increased in speed. |
| 5. achromatic | Greek | a , not, plus chroma , color. |
| 6. acclinic | Greek | a , not, plus klinein , to incline. Without inclination or dipping. |
| 7. adhesion | Latin | ad , to, plus haerēre , to cling. A clinging to. |
| 8. agonic | Greek | a , not, plus gonia , angle. Not forming an angle. |
| 9. alpha | Greek | First letter of the Greek alphabet. The beginning. |
| 10. altimeter | Latin | altus , high, plus Greek metron , measure. |
| 11. ammonia | | From sal-ammoniac which was first obtained near the temple of Jupiter Ammon. |

12. barograph	Greek	baros , weight, plus graphein , to write. A self-registering barometer.
13. barometer	Greek	baros , weight, plus metron , measure. An instrument for measuring weight pressure, or weight.
14. binoculars	Latin	binī , two at a time, plus oculus , eye.
15. calorie	Latin	calor , heat. A unit of heat.
16. camera	Latin	camera , room.
17. capillary	Latin	capillus , hair.
18. centrifugal	Latin	centrum , center, plus fugere , to flee. Moving outward from the center.
19. centripetal	Latin	centrum , center, plus petere , to seek. Moving inward toward the center.
20. collinator	Latin	collīneāre , to direct in a straight line; cum , with plus līnea , line.
21. commutator	Latin	cum , with, plus mūtāre , to change.
22. compass	Latin	cum , with, plus passus , step.
23. condense	Latin	con , with, plus densare , to make dense.
24. compress	Latin	con , with, plus premere , p.p. pressus , to press.
25. convection	Latin	con , plus vehere , p.p. vectus , to carry.

LESSON II

85. Chemistry and Physics.

1. turbine	Latin	turbō, turbinis, a whirlwind. A rotary motor.
2. deviation	Latin	dē, from, plus via, way.
3. diffraction	Latin	dis, apart, plus frangere, p.p. frāctus, to break.
4. diffusion	Latin	dis, apart, plus fundere, p.p. fūsus, to pour.
5. dispersion	Latin	dis, apart, plus spargere, to scatter, p.p. sparsus.
6. distillation	Latin	dē, from, plus stillāre, to drop.
7. ductility	Latin	dūcere, to lead. Capability of being drawn out.
8. eccentric	Latin	ex, out, plus centrum, center.
9. ejector	Latin	ē, out, plus jacere, to throw.
10. emanation	Latin	ē, out, plus manāre, to flow.
11. erg	Greek	ergon, work. Unit of work.
12. equilibrium	Latin	aequus, equal, plus libra, balance.
13. evaporation	Latin	ē, out, plus vapor, steam.
14. expansion	Latin	ex, out, plus pandere, p.p. pānsus, to spread out.
15. extension	Latin	ex, out, plus tendere, p.p. tēnsus, to stretch.
16. fluoroscope	Latin	fluere, to flow, plus scopos, a mark or aim.
17. focal	Latin	focus, hearth. Hearth being the central part of the home.
18. fulcrum	Latin	fulcrum, a bedpost; fr. fulcīre, to prop.

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| 19. Galvanometer | Latin | Galvanic , after Luigi Galvani, of Bologna, because of his connection, about 1780, with the discovery of dynamic electricity. |
| 20. gyroscope | Latin | gyrus , ring, plus scopos , mark or aim; scope is a combining form meaning instrument for viewing. |
| 21. helium | Greek | helios , sun. |
| 22. humidity | Latin | hūmēre , to be moist. |
| 23. hydrometer | Latin | hydra , water, plus metron , measure. |
| 24. impact | Latin | impingere ; im, plus pingere , to fix or strike. p.p. impāctus , struck. |
| 25. impedance | Latin | impedire , literally, to entangle the feet; in, plus pēs , pedis , foot. |

LESSON III

86. Chemistry and Physics.

1. incidence	Latin	incidere , to fall into or on. The falling of a ray of light upon a surface.
2. inertia	Latin	iners , inertis , unskilled or idle; in , not, plus art , artis , skill.
3. injector	Latin	in , into, plus jacere , to throw, plus suffix, or , that which acts.
4. isobar	Greek	iso , equal, plus baros , weight.
5. isoclinic	Greek	iso , equal, plus klinein , to incline; of equal inclination.
6. isogonic	Greek	iso , equal, plus gonia , angle.
7. isotherm	Greek	iso , equal, plus thermos , heat.
8. kaleidoscope	Greek	kalos , beautiful, plus lidos , form; plus scopos , a watcher or spy. An instrument for viewing beautiful colored glass in various forms.
9. kinetic	Greek	kinein , to move. Of or pertaining to motion.
10. lactometer	Latin	lāc , lactis , milk, plus meter , measure.
11. latent	Latin	latēre , to lie concealed.
12. liquefaction	Latin	liquēns , liquid, plus facere , to make.
13. lubricant	Latin	lūbricāre , to make slippery.
14. magnet	Latin	From Magnesia , the country where the loadstone was first found.
15. malleability	Latin	malleus , a hammer.
16. manometer	Greek	manos , thin, or rare, plus metron , measure.
17. megaphone	Greek	megas , great, plus phone , sound.
18. micrometer	Greek	mikros , small, plus metron , measure.
19. microphone	Greek	mikros , small, plus phone , sound.
20. molecule	Latin	mōlēs , mass, plus culus , dim., a little mass.

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| 21. neon | Greek | neos, new. A gaseous element found in 1898. |
| 22. nodes | Latin | nōdus, knot. |
| 23. oscillate | Latin | oscillum, a little face, a mask. A mask of Bacchus was hung by a thread in a vineyard. As it swayed back and forth, it presumably brought down the blessing of the God. |
| 24. osmosis | Greek | osmos, impulse. The mutual impulse or pushing of one fluid into another through a permeable wall. |
| 25. solar | Latin | sōl, sun. |

LESSON IV

87. Chemistry and Physics.

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| 1. sonometer | Latin | sonus , sound, plus Greek metron , measure. A measurer of sound. |
| 2. spectra | Latin | plural of spectrum , image. |
| 3. spinthariscopes | Greek | spintharis , a spark, plus scopos , watcher. |
| 4. stereoscope | Greek | stereos , solid. |

NOTE—An optical instrument which makes it possible to get the effect of solidity or relief.

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| 5. telephone | Greek | tele , far, plus phone , sound. |
| 6. telegram | Greek | tele , far, plus graphein , to write. |
| 7. telescope | Greek | tele , far, plus scopos , watcher. |
| 8. television | Greek | tele , far, plus vidēre , to see. |
| 9. tenacity | Latin | tenēre , to hold. |
| 10. tensile | Latin | tendere , to stretch. |
| 11. tension | Latin | tendere , to stretch. |
| 12. thermometer | Greek | thermos , heat, plus metron , measure. |
| 13. torque | Latin | torquēre , to twist. Machine to produce rotation. |
| 14. trajectory | Latin | trāns , across, plus jacere , to throw.
The curve which a body describes in space. |
| 15. transparent | Latin | trāns , across, plus parēre , to appear. |
| 16. translucent | Latin | trāns , across, plus lūcēre , to shine. |
| 17. acid | Latin | acidus , sour, sharp; akin to acus , a needle. |
| 18. aqueous | Latin | aqua , water, plus ous , full of. |
| 19. arsenic | Latin | arsenicum , arsenic; akin to Greek arsenikos , meaning "male," so-called on account of its strength. |

20. calcium	Latin	calx, calcis , lime.
21. carbon	Latin	carbō, carbōnis , coal.
22. caustic	Latin	causticus , burning.
23. chlorine	Greek	chloros , greenish-yellow.
24. corrosive	Latin	cor , heart, plus rodere , to gnaw.
25. combustion	Latin	combūrere , to burn up.

LESSON V

88. Chemistry and Physics.

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|------------------|---------|---|
| 1. crucible | Latin | crucibulum , a lamp, a melting pot. |
| 2. decomposition | Latin | dē , down from, plus compōnere , to place together. |
| 3. deliquescence | Latin | dē , down from, plus liquēscere , to begin to liquefy. |
| 4. efflorescence | Latin | ex , out, plus flōrēscere , to begin to blossom. |
| 5. effervescence | Latin | ex , out, from, plus fervēscere , to begin boiling. |
| 6. fluorite | Latin | fluxus , a flowing. A mineral used as a flux. |
| 7. flux | Latin | fluxus , a flowing. Any substance used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals. Conversion to a liquid state by the application of heat. |
| 8. formic | Latin | formīca , an ant. Pertaining to an acid, so-called because found in ants. |
| 9. hematite | Latin | haema , blood. |
| 10. iodine | Greek | iodes , violet-like. Name given from its violet colored vapor. |
| 11. kaolin | Chinese | kao ling , high hill. From the state where it was found. |
| 12. kiln | | Related to Latin, culīna , kitchen. |
| 13. kerosene | Greek | keros , wax. Oil formerly obtained by the distillation of mineral wax. |
| 14. matrix | Latin | māter , mother. |
| 15. mercury | | From the name of the Roman God, Mercurius, the messenger. |

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| 16. methylene | Greek | methy , wine, plus hyle , wood. A word coined to correspond to wood-spirit. |
| 17. mordant | Latin | mordēre , to bite. |
| 18. nascent | Latin | nāscere , to be born. |
| 19. nitrate | Latin | nitrum , native soda. |
| 20. nitrogen | Latin | nitrum , native soda, plus Greek suffix, genes , born; i.e., of a certain kind. |
| 21. oxygen | Greek | oxus , sharp, acid. |

CHAPTER XIII

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

ELECTRICITY, MACHINERY

LESSON I

89. Chemistry and Physics.

1. penumbra	Latin	paene , almost, plus umbra , shadow. Shadow cast when light is not completely cut off.
2. petroleum	Latin	petrum , a rock, plus oleum , oil.
3. phosphorus	Latin	phosphorus , morning star; i.e., light-bearing.
4. solder	Latin	solidāre , to make solid.
5. (a) soluble	Latin	solvere , to loosen, p.p. solutus . Capable of being loosened.
(b) solute	Latin	solvere , to loosen. A dissolved substance.
(c) solution	Latin	solvere , to loosen. State of being loosened. Disintegrated.
(d) solvent	Latin	solvere , to loosen. A loosening.
(e) dissolve	Latin	solvere , to loosen. Disintegrate.
6. terra cotta	Latin	terra , earth, plus cocta , baked.
7. valence	Latin	valēre , to be strong. Measure of ability of an atom to combine.
8. vitriol	Latin	vitreolus , of glass. A sulphate of any one of various metals; so-called because of its glassy appearance.
9. insulin	Latin	insula , island.

90. Symbols.

1. iron	Latin	ferrum	Symbol	Fe
2. tin	Latin	stannum	Symbol	Sn
3. potassium	Latin	kalium	Symbol	K
4. copper	Latin	cuprum	Symbol	Cu
5. silver	Latin	argentum	Symbol	Ag
6. sodium	Latin	natrium	Symbol	Na
7. gold	Latin	aurum	Symbol	Au
8. lead	Latin	plumbum	Symbol	Pb
9. tantalum	Latin	Tantalus	Symbol	Ta

NOTE—See Chapter IX, Lesson V, on Tantalus; so-called because it so long eluded isolation. It tantalized experimenters.

10. mercury	Early Latin hydrargyrum, water metal. Symbol Hg.
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LESSON II

91. Electricity.

1. electricity	Latin	electrum , amber. From the production of electricity from the friction of amber.
2. alternating	Latin	alter , the other (of two); as alternating current. (A.C.)
3. ampere	French	From the French electrician, A. M. Ampere. Unit of measuring strength of electricity.
4. ammeter	Greek	metron , measure. A device for measuring the number of amperes passing through a circuit.
5. armature	Latin	armatūra , an arming.
6. centigrade	Latin	centum , hundred, plus gradus, grade. Abbreviated "C."
7. concentric	Latin	con , together, plus centrum, center.
8. duct	Latin	dūcere , to lead. A carrier.
9. dynamo	Greek	dynamis , power.
10. filament	Latin	filum , a thread.
11. generator	Latin	generator , a producer.
12. incandescent	Latin	in , in, plus candēre , to grow white. Becoming white-hot.
13. kilowatt	Greek	kilo , thousand, plus watt , after James Watt, Scottish inventor.
14. lamination	Latin	lamina , plate.
15. millivolt	Latin	mille , thousand, plus volt, after Alessandro Volta, an Italian electrician.
16. ohm		ohm , a practical unit of electrical resistance. After a German electrician, G. S. Ohm.
17. phase	Latin	phāsis , appearance.
18. periodicity	Latin	periodus , a going around.

19. polarity	Latin	polus , a pivot.
20. rectifier	Latin	rēctus , right, plus facere , to make.
21. rheostat	Greek	combining form, rheo , a flowing, plus status , a standing still. Contrivance for regulating a current.
22. rotor	Latin	rota , a wheel.
23. stator	Latin	stator , a stationary part.
24. synchronous	Greek	syn , with, plus chronos , time.
25. transmission	Latin	trāns , across, plus mittere , to send.
26. vacuum	Latin	vacuum , an emptiness.
27. velocity	Latin	vēlōx , swift.

LESSON III

92. Machinery.

1. accelerator	Latin	ad , to, plus celer , swift.
2. alignment	Latin	ad , to, plus līnea , line.
3. anti-skid	Latin	antī , against.
4. assembling	Latin	ad , to, plus simul , at the same time.
5. autophone	Greek	auto , self, plus phone , sound.
6. carburetor	Latin	carbō , coal.
7. chauffeur	French	meaning a stoker.
8. coupé	French	p.p. of couper , to cut; so-called because it has the appearance of a larger car cut off.
9. deflation	Latin	dē , from or out of, plus flāre , to blow.
10. ignition	Latin	ignis , fire.
11. resilient	Latin	resilire , to spring backward.
12. sector	Latin	secāre , to cut.
13. terminal	Latin	terminus , end.
14. vaporize	Latin	vapor , vapor, plus suffix, ize , to become vapor.
15. chronometer	Greek	chronos , time, plus metron , measure.
16. collet	Latin	collum , neck. Collar for holding a drill or other tool.
17. hexagonal	Greek	hex , six, plus gonia , angle.
18. momentum	Latin	momentum , movement.
19. tractor	Latin	tractor , a drawer.
20. valve	Latin	valva , a leaf or fold of a door.

LESSON IV

Review all the terms given in Chapter XIII.

CHAPTER XIV

RADIO AND AVIATION

LESSON I

93. Radio.

1. accessories	Latin	ad , to, plus cēdere , to go along with.
2. aerial	Latin	āēr , āēris , air. Collecting device.
3. amplifier	Latin	amplus , sufficient, plus facere , to make.
4. annihilator	Latin	ad , to, plus nihil , nothing.
5. antenna	Latin	antenna , the sail-yards. Receiving device.
6. argentiferous	Latin	argentum , silver, plus ferre , to bear.
7. audion	Latin	audire , to hear.
8. coherer	Latin	co , with, plus haerēre , to cling.
9. Coulomb	Latin	From Charles A. de Coulomb, a French electrician. The practical unit for electrical quantity.
10. dial	Latin	diēs , day. Originally a device for showing the time of day. A radio dial keeps a record of position of various stations.
11. Galena	Latin	galēna , lead ore.
12. heterodyne	Greek	heteros , other than usual, plus dynamis , power.
super-heterodyne	Greek	extraordinary power.
13. inductance	Latin	in , into, plus dūcere , to lead.
14. insulator	Latin	īnsula , island.

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|-----------------------|-------|---|
| 15. meg-ohm | Greek | megas , great. One million ohms. |
| 16. micro-ohm | Greek | mikros , small. One millionth of an ohm. |
| 17. mica | Latin | mīca , a particle; influenced by micāre , to gleam. |
| 18. paraffin | Latin | parum , too little, plus affinis , akin. Allusion to its chemical inactivity. |
| 19. potentiometer | Latin | potentia , power, plus Greek metron , measure. |
| 20. pyrite | Greek | pyr , fire. |
| 21. static | Greek | statikos , causing to stand. |
| 22. stator | Latin | stator , a stayer. |
| 23. telemegaphone | Greek | tele , far, plus megas , great, plus phone , sound. |
| 24. umbrella (aerial) | Latin | umbra , shade; dim. a little shade. |
| 25. variometer | Latin | varius , diverse, plus Greek metron , measure. |

LESSON II

94. Radio.

1. abscissa	Latin	ab , from plus scissa , cut (plu. abscissae). A term in geometry adapted to radio use in making curves to show various values.
2. acoustics	Greek	akoustikos , pertaining to bearing.
3. actinic	Greek	aktinos , ray. X-Ray and ultra-violet rays are actinic rays.
4. adhesion	Latin	ad , to plus haerēre , to cling.
5. aero-ferric induction	Latin	āēr , air, plus ferrum , iron, plus indūcere , to bring in.
6. ammeter	French	from the electrician A. M. Ampere; plus Latin metrum , a measure.
7. anode	Greek	ana , up, plus odos , way. A positive electrode.
8. aperiodic (untuned)	Greek	a , not, plus periodos , a going around, a period.
9. argon	Greek	argon , inactive.
10. asymmetric	Greek	a , not, plus syn , with, plus metron , measure.
11. asynochronous	Greek	a , not, plus syn , with, plus chronos , time.
12. attenuation	Latin	ad , to, plus tenuis , thin.
13. calido	Latin	calidus , hot. An alloy with very high melting point.
14. cathion (cation)	Greek	kata , downward, plus ion , going. The charged particles which appear at the cathode or move toward it.

15. cathode	Greek	kata , downward, plus odos , way. A negative electrode.
16. cerussite	Latin	cerussa , white lead.
17. chalcopyrite	Greek	chalkos , copper, brass, plus pyrites , striking fire.
18. commutator	Latin	commutāre , p.p. commutātus , to change.
19. convection	Latin	cum , with, plus vehere , p.p. vectus , to carry.
20. corrosion	Latin	co , with, plus rōdere , rōsus , to gnaw.
21. coordinates	Latin	co , with, plus ōrdō , ōrdinis , order.
22. corona	Latin	corōna , a crown. Applied to crown shaped lights occurring in the aurora borealis, the northern lights.
23. counter poise	Latin	contrā , against, plus pōnere , to place.
24. cymometer cymoscope	Greek	kyma , wave.
25. decadent	Latin	dē , down, plus cadere , to fall.

LESSON III

95. Radio.

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|-----------------------|-------|---|
| 1. decrement | Latin | dē , down, plus crēmentum , growth.
Rate of decay or dying out of electrical oscillation.
Note — “dē” often means reversal. |
| 2. delta | Greek | Fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, which is a triangle. Used for a three-phase connection. |
| 3. ducon | Latin | dūcere , to lead. Trade name of a device which may replace an outdoor aerial. |
| 4. eburin | Latin | ebur , ivory. An insulating compound. |
| 5. emanate | Latin | ē , out, plus manāre , to flow. |
| 6. emission | Latin | ē , out, plus mittere , to send. |
| 7. farad | | Unit named from Michael Faraday. |
| 8. fluctuating | Latin | fluctus , a wave. |
| 9. fluorescent | Latin | fluor , a flowing; akin to inceptive verb, flōrēscere . |
| 10. focus (plu. foci) | Latin | focus , a hearth. Point of convergence. |
| 11. Gamma | Greek | Third letter of Greek alphabet. Symbol of conductivity. |
| 12. goniometer | Greek | gonia , angle, plus metron , measure. |
| 13. heliograph | Greek | helios , sun, plus graphein , to write. |
| 14. helix | Greek | helix , spiral. |
| 15. homo | Greek | homos , one and the same. |
| 16. hygroscopic | Greek | hygros , wet, moist, plus scopos , a watcher. |
| 17. hysteresis | Greek | hysterein , to be behind, to lag. |
| 18. impedance | Latin | impedire , to entangle the feet (in , in , plus pēs , pedis , foot). |
| 19. insulate | Latin | īnsula , island. |

20. integrator	Latin	integer , whole.
21. isochronous	Greek	iso , same, plus chronos , time.
22. isodynamic	Greek	iso , same, plus dynamis , power.
23. isogonic	Greek	iso , same, plus gonia , angle.
24. isotherm	Greek	iso , same, plus thermos , heat.
25. isothropic	Greek	iso , same, plus tropic , of or belonging to a turn.
26. kilo	Greek	1000. (Symbol—K)
27. neutrodyne	Latin	neuter , neither, plus Greek dynamis , power.
28. ondograph	Latin	unda , wave.
29. otophone	Greek	otos , of the ear, plus phone , sound.
30. polyphase	Greek	polys , many, plus phasis , appearance.
31. proton	Greek	proton , first. Unit of positive electricity.
32. rectification	Latin	rēctus , right, correct, plus facere , to make.
33. Thorium		So-called from the Scandinavian God. Thor. A rare metal.
34. ultra-audion	Latin	ūltrā , beyond, plus audīre , to hear.
35. ultradyne	Latin	ūltrā , beyond, plus Greek dynamis , power.
36. vector	Latin	vehō , p.p. vectus , carry, convey.
37. vitreous	Latin	vitrum , glass.
38. vulcanite	Latin	Vulcan , God of Fire.

LESSON IV

96. Aviation.

1. accelerometer	Latin	ad , to, plus celer , swift, plus metrum , measure.
2. aerodynamics	Greek	aer , air, plus dynamis , power.
3. aeronautic	Latin	aer , air, plus nauta , sailor.
4. aerostat	Latin	āēr , air, plus status , a standing still.
5. aileron	Latin	Dim. of the French, aile , wing.
6. altograph	Latin	altus , high, plus Greek graphein , to write.
7. altimeter	Latin	altus , high, plus metrum , measure.
8. amphibian	Greek	amphi , both, plus bios , life. An air-plane designed to rise from or alight on either land or water.
9. anemometer	Greek	anemos , wind, plus metron , measure.
10. aviation	Latin	avis , bird.
11. camber	Latin	camera , a vault or arch.
12. catenary	Latin	catēna , to chain.
13. compass	Latin	com , with, plus passus , pace, step.
14. cruciform	Latin	crux , crucis , cross, plus forma , form.
15. deflation	Latin	dē , from, plus flāre , to blow.
16. dihedral	Greek	dī , two, plus hedra , seat or plane.
17. dirigible	Latin	dirigere , to steer, plus ible , capable of being.
18. divergence	Latin	dis , in different directions, plus vergere , to turn.
19. duralumin	Latin	dūrus , strong. An alloy of aluminum used in airplane construction.

LESSON V

97. Aviation.

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|---------------------------|--------|--|
| 1. fuselage | Latin | fūsus , p.p. of fundo , spread out, extended; body of an airplane. |
| 2. grommet | French | gourmette , a curb, a chain. |
| 3. gyroscopic | Latin | gyrus (Greek gyros), a ring. An indicator. |
| 4. hangar (han'gar) | French | hangar , shelter, shed. |
| 5. helicopter | Greek | helikos , spiral, plus pteron , wing. |
| 6. impact | Latin | in , against, plus pāctus , driven in. |
| 7. inclinometer | Latin | in , in, plus clināre , to bend, plus metrum , measure. |
| 8. kymograph | Greek | kyma , a wave, plus graphein , to write. |
| 9. maneuver | Latin | manus , hand, plus operārī , to work. |
| 10. multiplane | Latin | multus , many, plus planus , plane. |
| 11. nacelle | French | nacelle , from the Latin navis , ship. |
| 12. ornithopter | Greek | ornithos , bird, plus pteron , wing. |
| 13. parasite (resistance) | Greek | para , beside, plus sitos , food. Resistance of the body of the plane. A parasite is one who sits at the table of another; i.e., not self-supporting. A drag on society. |
| 14. pigment | Latin | pigmentum , paint. |
| 15. Pitot | French | A tube named for Henri Pitot, physicist. |
| 16. quadrant | Latin | quadrāns , a fourth part. |
| 17. statoscope | Greek | status , a standing, plus scopos , a watcher. |
| 18. tandem | Latin | tandem , at length (of time) but used punningly of objects stretched out at length. |

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19. Venturi Italian A tube used to operate indicators and other instruments, from G. B. Venturi, Italian physicist.
20. vertimeter Latin *vertere*, to turn, plus *metrum*, measure.

CHAPTER XV

MUSIC AND ARCHITECTURE

LESSON I

98. Musical Terms.

Nearly all musical terms are Italian derived from the Latin.

1. accelerando	Latin	accelerāre (ad , to plus celer , swift).
2. allegro	Latin	alacer , cheerful, brisk.
3. amoroso	Latin	amor , love, plus osus , full of.
4. animato	Latin	anima , breath, spirit. Spirited.
5. ardento	Latin	ardēre , to burn, i.e., in a fiery manner.
6. aria	Latin	āēr , air.
7. cadenza	Latin	cadere , to fall.
8. cantata	Latin	cantāre , to sing.
9. con amore	Latin	cum , with, plus amor , love.
10. con calore	Latin	cum , with, plus calor , warmth.
11. crescendo	Latin	crēscere , to grow.
12. diminuendo	Latin	dē , down, plus minuere , to lessen.
13. dolce	Latin	dulcis , sweet.
14. forte	Latin	fortis , strong.
15. fortissimo	Latin	fortissimus (superlative of fortis) very strong or brave.
16. forzando	Latin	fortis , strong.
17. grave	Latin	gravis , weighty.
18. legato	Latin	ligāre , to tie.
19. molto	Latin	multus , much (very); allegro molto , very fast.

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| 20. nocturne | Latin | nocturnus , of the night. |
| 21. obligato | Latin | ob , around, plus ligāre , to bind. |
| 22. pianissimo | Latin | planus , level, smooth. Pianissimo is the superlative of piano, meaning very soft. |
| 23. retardando | Latin | re , back, plus tardāre , to make slow. |

LESSON II

99. Musical Terms.

1. alto	Latin	altus , high. Formerly the part sung by the highest male voice.
2. ballad	Italian	ballo , dance; hence a dance song.
3. ballet	Italian	balletto , Dim. of ballo , dance.
4. baritone	Greek	baros , heavy, plus tonos , tone.
5. brio	Italian	brio , vivacity.
6. carnival	Latin	carnis , flesh, plus valē , farewell. A celebration on the eve of Lent.
7. choreographic	Greek	choreia , dance, plus graphein , to write.
8. con spirito	Latin	cum , with, plus spīritus , spirit.
9. contralto	Latin	contrā , against, plus altō , high.
10. pantomime	Greek	pan , pantos, all, plus mimos , mimic.
11. sempre	Latin	semper , always.
12. serenade	Latin	serēnus , serene; often misunderstood as being derived from serus , late.
13. soprano	Latin	suprā , above.
14. tempo	Latin	tempus , time.
15. tenor	Latin	tenēre , to hold.
16. tremolo	Latin	tremere , to tremble.
17. triste	Latin	trīstis , sad.
18. troppo	Italian	troppo , too much; (cf. French, trop).
19. veloce	Latin	vēlōx , swift.
20. vivace	Latin	vīvāx , lively.

LESSON III

100. Musical Terms.

1. adagio	Italian	ad , to, plus agio , convenience, leisure.
2. andante	Italian	andante , going, flowing.
3. concerto	Latin	concertāre , to agree.
4. de capo	Latin	de , from, plus capite , head, source.
5. elegy	Latin	elēgia , mourning song.
6. etude	Latin	studēre , to study.
7. finale	Latin	finis , end.
8. fugue	Latin	fugere , to flee. An elusive theme.
9. intermezzo	Italian	(plu. intermezzi), a short, light piece, in between heavier parts. An interval.
10. lento	Latin	lentē , slowly, without haste.
11. libretto	Latin	liber , book.
12. opus	Latin	opus , work.
13. overture	French	ouvrir , to open.
14. prelude	Latin	prae , before, plus ludere , to play.
15. rhapsody	Greek	raptein , to sew or stitch together, plus ode , song.
16. solo	Latin	sōlus , alone.
17. symphony	Greek	syn , with, plus phone , sound.
18. tempo	Latin	tempus , time.
19. theme	Latin	thēma , subject or topic treated of.
20. trio	Latin	tria , three.

LESSON IV

101. Architecture.

1. abacus	Latin	abacus , a square tablet on top of column, under the architrave.
2. amphora	Latin	amphora , a jar with two handles.
3. apse	Latin	apsis , hoop of a wheel.
4. arcade	Latin	arcus , a bow. A series of arches.
5. architecture	Latin	architectūra , art of building.
6. architrave	Greek	prefix, archi , first, plus Latin trabs , beam.
7. basilica	Latin	basilica , a public building.
8. campanile	Italian	campanile , a bell-tower.
9. caryatides	Latin	caryatidēs , priestesses. Draped figures supporting entablatures.
10. cathedral	Latin	cathēdra , a Bishop's chair.
11. ceramic	Greek	keramos , earthenware.
12. chalice	Latin	calix , a cup.
13. chiaroscuro	Italian	chiaro , clear, plus scuro , dark. An arrangement in light and dark, omitting colors.
14. cloisonné	French	cloison , a partition. Inlaid between partitions.
15. columnas	Latin	columna , column.
16. dentil	Latin	dēns, dentis , tooth. Tooth-like projection.
17. echinus	Latin	echīnus , a sea-urchin. A rounded moulding. Name suggested by shell of sea-urchin.
18. entasis	Latin	entasis , a swelling.
19. metope	Latin	metopa , the hole in frieze between the beam ends.
20. pediment	Latin	pedimentum , prop (for a vine) from pedāre , to furnish with feet.

21. plastic	Latin	plasticus , moulding.
22. sculpture	Latin	sculpere , to carve.
23. stylobate	Greek	stylos , a pillar, plus bates , one that treads. Pavement supporting column.
24. tonal	Latin	tonus , sound.
25. triglyph	Greek	tri , three, plus glyphein , to carve. An ornament carved in three parts.

LESSON V

102. Architecture.

1. bas-relief	French	bas , low, plus relief , raised work.
2. corbel	French	corbeau , a raven. Projection from face of a wall.
3. cruciform	Latin	crux , crucis , cross, plus forma , form.
4. cuneiform	Latin	cuneus , wedge, plus forma , form.
5. diptych	Latin	diptycha , two-fold. Anything in two leaves or folds.
6. discobolus	Latin	discus , a plate, plus Greek ballein , to throw.
7. ellipsis	Greek	elleipsis , a leaving, defect.
8. faience		From Faenza , an Italian town, famous for its pottery.
9. fresco	Italian	fresco , fresh. Act of painting on freshly spread plaster.
10. futurism	Latin	future participle, futūrus , about to be. Futurism is a modern school of art.
11. granolithic	Latin	grānum , a grain (of stone), plus Greek, lithos , stone. Pertaining to an artificial stone.
12. himation	Latin	plu. himatia , a draped garment.
13. interstices	Latin	inter , between, plus stāre , to stand.
14. loggia	Italian	loggia , open gallery.
15. luminists	Latin	lūmen , light. Painters who study effects of light on various colors.
16. lunette	Latin	lūna , moon. A crescent shaped object.
17. nave	Latin	nāvis , ship (to which the church was often likened).
18. pantheon	Greek	pan , all, plus theos , God. A temple for the worship of all the gods.
19. patina	Latin	patina , a kind of cake, a crust (formed of bronze).

20. proscenium	Greek	pro , before, plus skene , a stage.
21. sarcophagus	Greek	sarkos , flesh, plus phagein , to eat. Originally a coffin of limestone which consumed the flesh of the body contained therein.
22. spiral	Latin	spīra , a coil or twist.
23. stanchion	Latin	stāns , stantis , pres. part. of stāre , to stand.
24. superimposed	Latin	super , above, plus impōnere , to put upon.
25. topography	Greek	topos , place, plus graphein , to write.
26. transept	Latin	trāns , across, plus septum , an enclosure.
27. triptych	Latin	triptycha , three-fold. Anything in three leaves or folds.
28. vitrified	Latin	vitrum , glass, plus facere , to make.

CHAPTER XVI

LAW

LESSON I

103. Terms.

1. abrogate	Latin	ab , from, plus rogāre , to ask.
2. abscond	Latin	ab , from, plus condere , to hide.
3. abstract (of title)	Latin	ab , from, plus trahere , tractus , draw.
4. adjudication	Latin	ad , to, plus judicāre , to judge.
5. alienable	Latin	aliēnus , foreign.
6. allegation	Latin	ad , to, plus legāre , to send.
7. allonge	Latin	(From the French) ad , to, plus longus , long. A slip to indicate additional endorsement.
8. annuity	Latin	annus , year. A sum paid yearly.
9. annul	Latin	ad , to, plus nūllus , none.
10. appellant	Latin	ad , to, plus pellare , to set in motion; appellare , to call.
11. appurtenance	Latin	ad , to, plus pertinēre , to pertain.
12. arbitration	Latin	arbitror , ārī , arbitrātus sum , to judge or reckon.
13. assault	Latin	ad , to, plus salire , saltus (p.p.) to leap.
14. assign	Latin	ad , to, plus signāre , to mark.
15. attestation	Latin	ad , to, plus testārī , to bear witness.
16. beneficiary	Latin	bene , well, plus facere , to make.
17. certiorari	Latin	certiōrārī , to be made more certain, to be informed. Writ issued from a superior court to an inferior before verdict, requesting the latter to send up proceedings or record for review or trial.

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| 18. chancery | Latin | cancellarius , the director of chancery; from cancelli , cross-bars, which surround the seat of judgment. |
| 19. citation | Latin | citō, citāre , to summon. |
| 20. consanguinity | Latin | con , with, plus sanguis, inis , blood. |

104. Phrases.

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| 1. ab inconvenienti | inconvenienti , L.L. from inconvenience, referring to the rule that an argument from inconvenience or hardship has great weight. |
| 2. ad inquirendum | for inquiry; designating a judicial writ. |
| 3. ad quod damnum | to what damage. |
| 4. ad referendum | for reference; for further consideration. |
| 5. aliēnī jūris | of the law of another; subject to the law of another. |
| 6. altum mare | the high seas. |
| 7. ancipitis ūsus | (International Law) Of double or doubtful use; said of merchandise, the contraband nature of which may have to be determined by its immediate destination. |
| 8. animō capiendī | (International Law) With intention of seizing. |
| 9. animō et factō | Both in intent and in fact. |
| 10. caveat emptor | Let the buyer beware! |
| 11. civīliter mortuus | civilly dead. |
| 12. culpa lāta | gross negligence. |
| 13. cūrātor bonīs | A guardian of a person's goods or estate. |

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| 14. dē praesenti | (Civil and Cannon Law) Of or for the present. |
| 15. exceptis excipiendīs | proper exceptions having been made. |
| 16. ex faciē | on its face. |
| 17. ex gratiā | by favor not by reason. |
| 18. ex post factō | retrospective. |
| 19. fraus est celāre fraudem | It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. |
| 20. habeās corpus | (I command that) you have the body (of a certain person) brought into court. |
| 21. in rem | in or against a or the thing. |
| 22. post mortem | after death. |
| 23. scīre faciās | (I demand that) you cause to know (why a certain court action should not be carried out). |
| 24. supersedeās | (I command that) you suspend (proceedings). |

LESSON II

105. Terms.

1. contingent	Latin	con , with, plus tangere , to touch.
2. contraband	Italian	contrā , against, plus bando , ban or proclamation.
3. covenant	Latin	convenīre , to agree.
4. conveyance	Latin	con , with, plus vehere , to carry.
5. culpable	Latin	culpa , blame.
6. decet	Latin	decet , it is fit or becoming.
7. demurrer	Latin	dē , from, plus morārī , to delay.
8. deponent	Latin	dē , from, plus pōnere , to place.
9. devise	Latin	devīsāre , to distribute.
10. dictum (plu. dicta)	Latin	dictum , a saying, remark.
11. domicile	Latin	domicilium , home.
12. dot	French	dot , from the Latin dōs , dōtis , dowry.
13. eleemosynary	Latin	eleemosyna , pertaining to alms.
14. equivocal	Latin	aequus , equal, plus vocāre , to call.
15. ergo	Latin	ergō , therefore.
16. extradition	Latin	ex , out, plus trāditiō , a delivering up.
17. exoneration	Latin	ex , from, plus onus , oneris , burden.
18. expatriation	Latin	ex , out, plus patria , native land.
19. extenuation	Latin	ex , out, plus tenuāre , to make thin.
20. extraneous	Latin	extrāneus (extra, outside).

106. Phrases.

1. ad vālōrem	according to value.
2. bona fide	In good faith.
3. caveat venditor	Let the seller take heed.
4. dē jūre	by legal right; lit. in accordance with right.

5. in custōdia lēgis	in the custody of the law.
6. in rē	in the matter of.
7. in statū quō	in the state in which; in the same condition as before.
8. jūs inter gentēs	law among the nations—International Law.
9. jūsta causa	Civ. Law. A just cause.
10. mortis causā	on account of impending death.
11. nūdum pactum	Civil Law—a bare agreement.
12. nūlla bona	no goods (upon which to levy).
13. pactum de nōn petendō	an agreement not to sue.
14. per annum	yearly (lit. by the year).
15. per capita	a person (lit. by the heads).
16. per diem	daily (lit. by the day).
17. per sē	by one's own efforts (lit. by oneself).
18. propriō jūre	in (or by) one's own right.
19. quārē impedit	wherefore he impedes.
20. replevin	conditional recovery of goods.
21. sine quā nōn	indispensable condition (lit. without which not).
22. strictum iūs	strict law; distinguished from equity.
23. vacantia bona	Civ. Law, goods without an owner; escheated goods.
24. verbātim et literātim	word for word and letter for letter.

LESSON III

107. Terms.

1. factor	Latin	facere , to do; a doer.
2. factum (facta)	Latin	factum , a thing done.
3. fiat	Latin	fiat , let it be done. A short order or warrant.
4. fortuitous	Latin	fōrte , by chance.
5. hereditaments	Latin	hērēditās , tātis , heirship or inheritance.
6. holograph	Greek	holos , whole, plus graphein , to write.
7. Ibid	Latin	ibidem , in the same place.
8. idem	Latin	idem , the same.
9. imprimatur	Latin	imprimātur , let it be printed.
10. imprimis	Latin	imprimis , in the first place; first of all.
11. incipitur	Latin	incipitur , it is begun.
12. injunction	Latin	in , against, plus jungere , to join.
13. interim	Latin	interim , in the meantime.
14. investiture	Latin	in , in, plus vestire , to clothe.
15. jurisdiction	Latin	iūs , iūris , law, plus dīcere , to say.
16. Laesa majestas (lese majesty)	Latin	laesa majestās , injured majesty; high treason.
17. liber, libri	Latin	liber, librī , a book.
18. libel	Latin	libellus , a dim. of liber, a little book. Defamation of a person by means of a written or printed statement.
19. licet	Latin	licet , it is permitted.
20. lis pendens	Latin	lis , litis , suit, plus pendēns , pending. i.e., a pending suit.

108. Phrases.

1. **cessio bonōrum** assignment by debtor of all property to debtors.

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| 2. collātiō bonōrum | a collection of goods. |
| 3. compensātiō crīminis | (set-off of crime) a plea of reecrimination in a suit for divorce. |
| 4. compōnere lītēs | to settle strife (<i>lis, litis</i> , strife). |
| 5. compos mentis | sound in mind. |
| 6. consēnsus facit jūs | consent makes the law. |
| 7. corpus dēlictī | substance of the fault. |
| 8. corpus iūris | the substance of the law. |
| 9. dē annō reditū | a writ to recover an annuity. |
| 10. dē corpore | of the body. |
| 11. dē diē in diem | from day to day. |
| 12. dē factō | in fact (lit. in accordance with) the fact. |
| 13. dē novō | anew. |
| 14. diēs ad quem | the day to which. |
| 15. diēs ā quō | the day from which. |
| 16. obiter dictum | (<i>ob.</i> plus <i>iter</i> , way) said on the way; incidentally. |
| 17. respondeat superior | let the superior answer. A maxim holding the superior responsible for the acts of his subordinates. |
| 18. sine cūrā | without a charge. |
| 19. stet prōcessus | let the process be stayed. |
| 20. sub iūdīce | under the judge; below court. |
| 21. suī generis | of its own kind. |
| 22. suō periculō | at his own risk. |
| 23. ūltrā valōrem | beyond the value. |
| 24. venīre faciās | that you cause to come. |

LESSON IV

109. Law Terms.

1. mandamus	Latin	mandāre , to command (We demand. First word of a writ from a superior court).
2. mutation	Latin	mutāre , to change.
3. nemo	Latin	nēmō , no one.
4. nihil, nil	Latin	nihil , nothing.
5. nisi	Latin	nīsī , unless; as Rule nisi .
6. nolle	Latin	nōlle , to be unwilling.
7. nolens volens	Latin	nōlēns, volēns , willing or not. Corrupted in common speech to willy-nilly.
8. nolle pros (equi)	Latin	nōlle prōsequī , to be unwilling to prosecute.
9. nominatim	Latin	nōminātīm , by name.
10. nuper	Latin	nūper , late.
11. obit	Latin	obit , he dies.
12. oportet	Latin	oportet , it behooves.
13. opus	Latin	opus , work or labor.
14. placitum	Latin	placēre , to please.
15. plenary	Latin	plēnus , full.
16. posse comitatus	Latin	posse , to be able (L.L. power), comitātus , company.
17. posthumous	Latin	postumus , last.
18. praemunire	Latin	praemūnīre , to forewarn, to summon.
19. probate	Latin	probāre , to prove.
20. protocol	Greek	protos , first, plus kolla , glue. The first leaf glued to the document on which the date was written; hence, the first draft.

110. Phrases.

1. <i>diēs grātiaē</i>	Day of grace.
2. <i>et al, et alii</i>	And others.
3. <i>ex mōre</i>	According to custom.
4. <i>ex officiō</i>	By virtue of his office (lit. in accordance with office).
5. <i>ex ūnā parte</i>	From one side.
6. <i>extrā iūdicium</i>	Out of court.
7. <i>faciō ut faciās</i>	I do that you may do.
8. <i>habendum et tenendum</i>	To have and to hold; to be had and to be held.
9. <i>hōc locō</i>	In this place.
10. <i>hōc intuitū</i>	With this expectation.
11. <i>id est—i.e.</i>	That is.
12. <i>in aliēnō sōlō</i>	On another's land.
13. <i>in capite</i>	In chief.
14. <i>in commūni</i>	In common.
15. <i>in dēlictō</i>	In fault, guilty.
16. <i>in diem</i>	For a day.
17. <i>in esse</i>	Being.
18. <i>in flāgrante dēlictō</i>	In the heat of the offense.
19. <i>in principiō</i>	At the beginning.
20. <i>in propriā persōnā</i>	In the proper person.
21. <i>in rē aliēnā</i>	In the affairs of another.
22. <i>in rērum natūrā</i>	In the nature of things.
23. <i>in spē</i>	In hope.
24. <i>in speciē</i>	In kind.

LESSON V

111. Law Terms.

1. putative	Latin	putāre , to think—supposed.
2. Q.V. quod vide	Latin	quod vidē , which see. Reference to another title in a book.
3. qua	Latin	quā , as, in the capacity of.
4. quare	Latin	quārē , wherefore, why.
5. quasi	Latin	quasī , as if; as it were.
6. quorum	Latin	quōrum , of whom; of which; whereof. Without the presence of whom the others could not act.
7. reddendum	Latin	reddendum , something to be returned.
8. residuary	Latin	residēre , to remain behind.
9. reus	Latin	reus , a defendant.
10. scilicet	Latin	scilicet , that is to say, to wit.
11. separatim	Latin	sēparātīm , severally.
12. seriatim	Latin	sēriatīm , one after another.
13. sic	Latin	sic , so.
14. statim	Latin	statim , immediately.
15. subpoena	Latin	sub , under, plus poena , punishment.
16. tort	Latin	torquēre , to twist. (A civil wrong independent of a contract—crooked.)
17. V. Vs.	Latin	V, vidē , see; Vs., versus , against.
18. veto	Latin	vetō , I forbid.
19. vice	Latin	vice , in the place of.
20. videlicet	Latin	vidēlicet , to wit; that is to say. Abbreviation, viz.

112. Phrases.

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| 1. in subsidium | To the aid. |
| 2. in summā | On the whole. |

3. in tantum	Insomuch.
4. in tōtō	As a whole.
5. in trānsitū	In transit.
6. rēs integrae	New matter.
7. inter alia	Among others.
8. ipsō factō	By the fact itself.
9. in itinere	On the way.
10. iūs bellī	Law of war.
11. iūs cīvitatīs	right of citizenship.
12. iūs commūne	The common law.
13. locus crīminis	The place of the crime.
14. meum et tuum	Mine and thine.
15. modus operandī	Manner of doing.
16. mōs prō lege	Custom instead of law.
17. nōlō contendere	I do not wish to contend.
18. nunc prō tunc	Now for then.
19. pactum dē nōn pe- tendō	An agreement not to sue.
20. pāri dēlictō	Of equal guilt.
21. primā faciē	At the first appearance.
22. prō bonō publicō	For the public good.
23. propriā manū	By his own hand.
24. quid prō quō	Something for something; an equiva- lent; tit for tat.

CHAPTER XVII

MEDICINE

LESSON I

113. Medicine.

1. aberration	Latin	ab , from, plus errāre to wander.
2. abscess	Latin	abscessus , from abscēdere , to go away, i.e. The generating of pus.
3. absorbent	Latin	absorbēre , to suck in.
4. abstract	Latin	abstrahere , to draw away.
5. adenoid	Greek	aden , gland, plus eidos , appearance.
6. adhesion	Latin	ad , to, plus haerēre , to stick.
7. adipose	Latin	adeps , adipis , fat.
8. albumen	Latin	albus , white.
9. alimentary	Latin	alere , to nourish.
10. ambulance	Latin	ambulāre , to move about.
11. amputation	Latin	amputātiō , ambī , around, plus putāre , to prune.
12. analgesia	Greek	an , not, plus algesis , sense of pain.
13. anatomy	Greek	ana , of each, plus tome , a cutting.
14. anaesthetic	Greek	an , not, plus aisthesis , feeling, sensation.
15. auricle	Latin	Dim. of auris , ear.
16. angina pectoris	Latin	angīna , pain, plus pectus , pectoris , heart, breast.
17. antidote	Greek	anti , against, plus dotos , what is given.
18. apathy	Greek	a , not, plus pathos , feeling.

19. astigmatism	Greek	a , not, plus stigma , a point.
20. allopathy	Greek	allos , other, plus pathos , suffering, feeling.
21. Atlas	Greek	Bone at the base of skull supporting the head; from Greek God, Atlas, who held the world on his shoulders.
22. Achilles (tendon)	Greek	Tendon of Achilles; named from Greek hero, Achilles, who was invulnerable except in his heel.
23. anaemia	Greek	an , not, plus haima , blood.
24. arthritis	Greek	arthron , joint. Inflammation of the joints.
25. ataxia	Greek	a , not, plus taxis , order.
26. autointoxication	Latin	auto , self, plus toxicum , a poison in which arrows were dipped.
27. bacillus (plu. bacilli)	Latin	Dim. of baculus , a rod.
28. bacterium (plu. bacteria)	Greek	Dim. of baktron , a staff.
29. bicuspid	Latin	bi , twice, plus cuspis , pointed end.
30. bifocal	Latin	bi , twice, plus focus , hearth, point.
31. bifurcated	Latin	bi , twice, plus furca , fork.
32. biology	Greek	bios , life, plus logos , word or discourse.
33. cadaverous	Latin	cadāver , a corpse, i.e., corpse-like.
34. capillary	Latin	capillus , hair.
35. carbuncle	Latin	Dim. of carbō , carbōnis , a live coal.
36. cataract	Greek	katarrhaktes , a trap door.
37. catalepsy	Greek	kata , down, plus lepsis , a seizure.
38. cerebellum	Latin	Dim. of cerebrum , brain.
39. cervical	Latin	cervix , neck.
40. coagulate	Latin	cō , with, plus agere , to drive or force

LESSON II

114. Medicine.

1. congenital	Latin	con , with, plus gigno , gignere , genui , genitus , to bear, or to give birth to.
2. congestion	Latin	con , with, plus gerere , to carry; i.e., to heap up.
3. conglomerate	Latin	con , with, plus glomerāre , to make into a ball.
4. consanguinity	Latin	con , with, plus sanguis , sanguinis , blood.
5. contagion	Latin	con , with, plus tangere , to touch.
6. contaminate	Latin	con , with, plus tamināre , to defile, stain.
7. convalescent	Latin	Pres. participle of convalescere , to grow strong.
8. cordial	Latin	cor , cordis , heart; a heart stimulant.
9. cornea	Latin	corneus , horny. Transparent part of coat of eyeball.
10. corpuscle	Latin	Dim. of corpus , body.
11. cumulus	Latin	cumulus , a heap.
12. cuneiform	Latin	cuneus , a wedge, plus forma , form.
13. cuticle	Latin	cuticulum , a dim. of cutis , skin.
14. cyst	Greek	kystis , a bladder. Abnormally developed pouch.
15. decoction	Latin	dē , down, plus coquere , to boil.
16. dementis	Latin	dē , down, plus mēns , mentis , mind.
17. dentifrice	Latin	dēns , tooth, plus fricāre , to rub.
18. dermatology	Greek	derma , skin, plus logos , word, reason, account, study, science.
19. dispensary	Latin	dis , out, apart, plus pēnsāre , to weigh.
20. dissect	Latin	dis , apart, plus secāre , to cut.
21. dorsal	Latin	dorsum , back.

22. dropsy	Greek	hydrops , from hydor , water.
23. duct	Latin	dūcere , to lead.
24. embolus	Greek	embolus , a wedge, or stopper.
25. emollient	Latin	Pres. part. of emollire , to soften.
26. empirical	Greek	empeirikos , experience.
27. emulsion	Latin	ēmulgēre , to drain out, p.p. emulsus .
28. epidemic	Greek	epi , upon, plus demos , people.
29. epidermis	Greek	epi , upon, plus derma , skin.
30. ethnology	Greek	ethnos , race, plus logos , science.
31. eugenics	Greek	eugeneia , nobility of birth.
32. excrescence	Latin	ex , out, plus crēscere , to grow.
33. exude	Latin	ex , out, plus sudāre , to sweat.
34. formic	Latin	formīca , ant. Pertaining to a colorless liquid found in ants.
35. fumigate	Latin	fūmus , smoke, plus agere , to drive.
36. function	Latin	fungī , functus , to perform.
37. itis	Greek	A suffix used in medicine to denote an inflammatory disease of.
38. gastritis	Greek	gaster , gastr- , stomach, plus itis (suffix).
39. germ	Latin	germen , germinis , a bud, a sprout.
40. gland	Latin	glāns , glandis , an acorn.

LESSON III

115. Medicine.

1. goiter	Latin	guttur , throat.
2. gout	Latin	gutta , drop. Caused by deposits of urate of sodium in and around the joints.
3. gustatory	Latin	gustāre , to taste.
4. gymnastics	Greek	gymnos , naked, unclad.
5. halitosis	Latin	hālitus , breath.
6. hallucination	Latin	alūcinārī , to wander in mind.
7. hedonism	Greek	hedone , pleasure.
8. hemorrhage	Greek	haima , blood, plus rhagia , a bursting forth.
9. hermetic	Greek	Hermes , author of books of magic. Often incorrectly confused with Hermes, Mercury.
10. heterogeneous	Greek	hetero , other, plus Latin genus , generis , kind.
11. histology	Greek	histos , tissue, plus logos , science.
12. homeopathy	Greek	combining form homō , like, plus pathos , suffering. School of medicine based on the theory that like cures like.
13. homicide	Latin	homō , man, plus caedere , to kill.
14. homogeneous	Greek	homos , same, plus Latin genus , generis , kind.
15. hydrophobia	Greek	hydor , water, plus phobos , fear.
16. hyper	Greek	combining form meaning above.
17. hyper'trophy	Greek	hyper , above, plus trophe , nourishment.
18. hypnotism	Greek	hypnos , sleep.
19. hypo	Greek	prefix, under.
20. hypodermic	Greek	hypo , under, plus derma , skin.

21. idiosyncrasy	Greek	idios, onis, own, plus synk rasis, a mixing.
22. infection	Latin	ī ficere, to corrupt.
23. insomnia	Latin	in , not, plus somnus , sleep.
24. intercostal	Latin	inter , between, plus costa , rib.
25. intracostal	Latin	intrā , within, plus costa , rib.
26. iridescent	Latin	Iris , the rainbow, plus -escent , beginning to be.
27. jugular	Latin	iugulum , throat.
28. kin- , kine- (cin-, cine-)	Greek	prefix denoting movement.
29. labiodental	Latin	labium , lip, plus dēns , dentis , tooth.
30. lachrymal lacrymal	Latin	lacrima , tear.
31. lacteal	Latin	lāc , lactis , milk.
32. lesion	Latin	laedere , laesus , to injure.
33. lethal	Latin	lētum , death.
34. ligament	Latin	ligāmentum , a band, bandage.
35. lotion	Latin	lavāre , lautus , or lōtus , to wash.
36. lumbago	Latin	lumbus , the loin.
37. lymph	Latin	lymp ha, clear spring water.
38. malaria	Italian	mala , bad, plus aria , air.
39. massage	Greek	masso , I knead.
40. megalomania	Greek	mega s, large, plus mania , frenzy.

LESSON IV

116 Medicine.

1. metamorphosis	Greek	meta , over beyond, plus morphe , form.
2. microbe	Greek	mikros , small, plus bios , life.
3. miscegenation	Latin	miscēre , to mix, plus genus , life.
4. misogyny	Greek	miso , I hate, plus gyne , woman.
5. morbid	Latin	morbus , disease.
6. morgue	French	morguer , to regard solemnly.
7. moron	Greek	moros , stupid.
8. morphine	Latin	Morpheus , God of Sleep.
9. myopathy	Greek	mys , muscle, plus pathos , suffering.
10. myopia	Greek	myo , I wink, plus ops , eye.
11. narcotic	Greek	narke , numbness.
12. necrosis	Greek	nekros , a corpse.
13. nephritis	Greek	nephros , kidney, plus itis , an inflammatory disease of.
14. neuralgia	Greek	neuron , nerve, plus algos , pain.
15. neuritis	Greek	neuron , nerve, plus itis , an inflammatory disease of.
16. obesity	Latin	obedere , obesus , to eat up.
17. olfactory	Latin	olfacere , to smell.
18. ophthalmic	Greek	ophthalmos , eye.
19. oculist	Latin	oculus , eye.
20. optician	Greek	optikos , vision.
21. ortho-	Greek	orthos , correct or straight.
22. orthodontic	Greek	orthos , straight, plus odons , odont , tooth.
23. orthopedic	Greek	orthos , straight, plus pais , paidos , child.
24. osteopathy	Greek	osteon , bone, plus pathos , suffering.
25. pachy-	Greek	pachys , thick.

26. pachydermatous	Greek	pachys , thick, plus derma , skin.
27. paranoia	Greek	para , beside, plus noeo , I think. Madness.
28. pathology	Greek	pathos , suffering, plus logos , science.
29. pericardiac	Greek	peri , around, plus kardia , heart.
30. phthisis (tī'sis)	Greek	phthisis , a wasting.
31. physiology	Greek	physis , nature (body), plus logos , study.
32. pleurisy	Greek	pleura , the side.
33. pneumonia	Greek	pneumon , a lung.
34. prescription	Latin	prae , before, plus scribere , to write.
35. protein	Greek	protos , first.
36. protoplasm	Greek	protos , first, plus plasma , a thing formed.
37. pseudo-	Greek	prefix pseudes , false.
38. psychology	Greek	psyche , mind, plus logos , science.
39. quarantine	Italian	quarantina or quaranta , forty. Originally a space of forty days.
40. resuscitate	Latin	re , again, plus suscitare , to raise up.

LESSON V

117. Medicine.

1. retina (retinae)	Latin	<i>rēte</i> , a net.
2. retrograde	Latin	<i>retrō</i> , backward, plus <i>gradī</i> , to go.
3. sanatorium	Latin	<i>sānāre</i> , to heal. An institution for the treatment of chronic diseases.
4. sanitarium	Latin	<i>sānitās</i> , health. A health resort.
5. saponaceous	Latin	<i>sapō</i> , soap.
6. sedative	Latin	<i>sēdāre</i> , to quiet.
7. sediment	Latin	<i>sedēre</i> , to sit, to settle.
8. senility	Latin	<i>senex</i> , an old man.
9. sentient	Latin	<i>sentīre</i> , to feel.
10. septicemia	Greek	<i>sepsis</i> , putrefaction, plus <i>haima</i> , blood.
11. serum	Latin	<i>serum</i> , whey.
12. similia, similibus cūrantur	Latin	likes are cured by likes. Homeopathic formula.
13. sinister	Latin	<i>sinister</i> , left (hand). Of evil import.
14. sinus	Latin	<i>sinus</i> , a bay, a hollow.
15. somatic	Greek	<i>soma</i> , body.
16. somnambulism	Latin	<i>somnus</i> , sleep, plus <i>ambulāre</i> , to walk.
17. soporific	Latin	<i>sopor</i> , deep sleep, plus <i>facere</i> , to make.
18. stethoscope	Greek	<i>stethos</i> , chest, plus <i>scopos</i> , a watcher.
19. superciliary	Latin	<i>super</i> , above, plus <i>cilium</i> , eye-brow.
20. suture	Latin	<i>sūtūra</i> , a seam.
21. syllabus	Greek	<i>syllambano</i> , I collect. A list of the titles of a lecture course, or an abstract of the main points.

22. symmetry	Greek	syn , with, plus metron , measure.
23. synchronous	Greek	syn , with, plus chronos , time.
24. synthesis	Greek	syn , with, plus thesis , a putting.
25. technique	Greek	techne , art, skill.
26. telepathy	Greek	tele , far away, plus pathos feeling.
27. tendon	Latin	tendere , to stretch.
28. thyroid	Greek	thyreos , an oblong shield, plus eidōs , form.
29. tissue	French	tissu , from the Latin texere , to weave.
30. topography	Greek	topos , place, plus graphein , to write.
31. tourniquet	French	tourner , to turn.
32. toxin	Greek	toxikon , an arrow poison.
33. transfusion	Latin	trāns , across, plus fundere , fūsus , to pour.
34. vaccine	Latin	vacca , a cow.
35. vertebra (pl. ae)	Latin	vertere , to turn.
36. virus	Latin	vīrus , poison.
37. viscosity	Latin	vīscum , birdlime.
38. vitamine	Latin	vīta , life.
39. vivisection	Latin	vīvus , living, plus secāre , to cut.
40. zoology	Greek	zoon , animal, plus logos , study.

Prescription Terms

1. recipe	Latin	imperative , take; usually indicated R. on a prescription.
2. sig.	Latin	Abb. of signātus , p.p. of signare , to sign. Used as the introduction to the signature to a prescription.
3. simul	Latin	simul , at once.
4. sum	Latin	Abb. of sūmendus , to be taken. A direction in a prescription.
5. t.i.d.	Latin	ter in diē , three times a day.
6. tincture	Latin	tingere, tinctus , to dye.
7. Tr.	Latin	Abb. for the Latin tīnctūra , a dye.

CHAPTER XVIII

MISCELLANEOUS

LESSON I

118. Mottoes of States and Nations.

1. **Ab urbe conditā.** From the founding of the city. Rome founded in 753 B.C.
2. **Ad astra per aspera.** To the stars through difficulties. Motto of Kansas.
3. **Alis volat propriis.** She flies with her own wings. Motto of Oregon.
4. **Animis opibusque parātī.** Prepared in mind and resources. Motto of South Carolina.
5. **Annuit coeptis.** He (God) has smiled on our undertakings. A motto on the reverse side of the great seal of the United States.
6. **Dieu et mon droit** (French). God and my right. Motto of British Royal Arms.
7. **Dirigō.** I direct. Motto of Maine.
8. **Ditat Deus.** God enriches. Motto of Arizona.
9. **Domine, dirige nōs.** Lord, direct us. Motto of the City of London.
10. **Dum spīro, spērō.** While I breathe, I hope. Motto of South Carolina.
11. **Ēnse petit placidam sub libertāte quiētam.** With the sword, she seeks calm repose under liberty. Motto of Massachusetts.
12. **Ē plūribus ūnum.** One out of many. Motto of the United States.

13. **Esse quam vidēri.** To be rather than to seem. Motto of North Carolina.
14. **Estō perpetua.** May she be perpetual. Motto of Idaho.
15. **Fatti maschii, parole femine** (Italian). Deeds are males, words females. Motto of Maryland.
16. **Jūstitia omnibus.** Justice to (or for) all. Motto of District of Columbia.
17. **Labor omnia vincit.** Labor conquers all things. Motto of Oklahoma.
18. **Montāni semper liberī.** Mountaineers are always free. Motto of West Virginia.
19. **l'étoile du nord** (French). The star of the North. Motto of Minnesota.
20. **Quī trānstulit susunet.** He who transplanted, sustains. Motto of Connecticut.
21. **Salūs populī suprēma lēx estō.** Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law. Motto of Missouri.
22. **Scūtō bonae voluntātis tuae corōnāstī nōs.** With the shield of thy good will thou hast encompassed us. Motto of Maryland.
23. **Sic semper tyrannīs.** Ever thus to tyrants. Motto of Virginia.
24. **Sicut patribus sit Deus nobīs.** As with our fathers, may God be with us. Motto of Boston.
25. **Si quaeris peninsulam amoenam, circumspecte.** If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look around. Motto of Michigan.

LESSON II

119. Names of Flowers.

1. anemone	Greek	anemenos , wind; common name, wind-flower.
2. aster	Latin	astra , star.
3. calceolaria	Latin	calceolus , a dim. of calceus , a shoe; from the shape of its shoe <i>flower</i> .
4. calendula	Latin	calendae , the first of the month, when the plant was supposed to blossom.
5. carnation	Latin	carō , carnis , flesh; from the flesh tint of the original flower.
6. chrysanthemum	Greek	chrysos , gold, plus anthemon , flower.
7. cineraria	Latin	cinus , cineris , ash. Lower part of leaf is dusty in appearance.
8. columbine	Latin	columba , a dove; so-called from the beak-like spurs of its flowers.
9. crocus	Greek	krokos , saffron.
10. cypripedium	Latin	Cypris , Venus , plus pēs , pedis , foot. Any of the genus of orchids, including the lady's-slipper.
11. delphinium	Greek	delphis , delphinos , a dolphin.
12. feverfew	Latin	febrifugia , fever-flight; so-called from its supposed medicinal value in fevers.
13. gardenia		Named from Alexander Garden (1730-91), the American botanist.
14. geranium	Greek	geranos , a crane, commonly called crane's bill; from the beak-like shape of the pistil.
15. gladiolus (plu. gladioli)	Latin	gladiolus , a small sword.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--|
| 16. heliotrope | Greek | helios , sun, plus tropos , turn. |
| 17. jonquil | French | jonquille , from the Latin juncus , rush; from its rush-like leaves. |
| 18. narcissus | Greek | Mythological youth, Narcissus , who fell in love with his own image in the water and was turned into a flower. |
| 19. nasturtium | Latin | nasturtium , a cress; nāsus , nose, plus torquēre , tortus , to twist; from its pungency. |
| 20. orange blossom | French | aurum , gold. |
| 21. pansy | | pensee , thought, from penser , to think; from the Latin pensare , to weigh, ponder over. |
| 22. peony | Greek | Paion , the God of Healing. Because of its supposed curative qualities. The Yankee spelling and pronunciation "piney" is nearer the original. |
| 23. salvia | Latin | salvia , sage; from salvus , saved, in allusion to its reputed healing qualities. |

LESSON III

120. Names of the Months.

January	Latin	Jānuārius , fr. Jānus , Latin God of Beginnings, to whom the month was sacred.
February	Latin	Februārius , fr. februa (plu.), the lustral festival on Feb. 15, i.e., the time of purification.
March	Latin	Mārtius , from Mārs , God of War.
April	Latin	Aprīlis , from aperire to open. Opening up of Spring.
May	Latin	Maius (or), bigger. Often connected with the Roman goddess, Maia .
June	Latin	Jūnius , from name of a Roman Gens.
July	Latin	Jūlius , for Julius Caesar, born in this month.
August	Latin	Augustus , for Augustus Caesar.
September	Latin	Septem , seven; the seventh month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March.
October	Latin	Octō , eight, the eighth month of the primitive Roman year.
November	Latin	Novem , nine; ninth month of the primitive Roman year.
December	Latin	Decem , ten; the tenth month of the primitive Roman year.

Geographical Names.

Albion	Latin	albus , white; named from the white cliffs of England.
Alma	Latin	alma , gracious.
Aurora	Latin	Aurōra , Goddess of Dawn.

Bonavista Bay	Latin	bona , good; vista , view.
Buenos Aires	Spanish	good air.
Carolina	Latin.	Carolus (Charles), i.e., Charles the First.
Chester	Latin	castra , camp; used in many names of cities, as Manchester.
Cincinnati	Latin	Cincinnati , a society of Revolutionary officers, so-called from Cincinnātus , who laid down his sword and returned to his plow, after saving his country.
Cicero	Latin	Cicerō , Cicerōnis , Roman orator.
Colorado	Latin	color , ōris , color.
Corpus Christi	Latin	corpus , body; Christi , of Christ.
Erebus	Latin	Erebus , Spirit of Darkness.
Euclid	Greek	Euclid , Greek mathematician.
Eureka	Greek	eureka , I have found.
Florida	Latin	flōs , flōris , flower.
Homer	Greek	Homer , Epic poet.
Ilion	Greek	Ilion , Greek name of ancient Troy.
Marathon	Greek	Marathon , site of famous battle between Greeks and Persians.
Mars	Latin	Mārs , God of War; Campus Mārtius , field of the God of War.
Montana	Latin	mōns , montis , mountain.
Montreal	French	mont , height, plus real , royal.
Nevada	Spanish	Land of Snow.
Nova Scotia	Latin	Nova Scotia , New Scotland.
Olympia	Greek	Olympia , Home of the Gods in Greece.
Ovid	Latin	Ovid , Latin poet.
Parnassus	Greek	Parnassus , sacred as the home of Apollo and the Muses.
Pennsylvania	Latin	silva , wood; Penn's wood.

Phoenix	Greek	Phoenix , a fabulous bird which rose from its own ashes.
Quebec	French	que , what, plus bec , beak; so-called because of its location.
Rio Grande	Spanish	Great river.
Sparta	Greek	Sparta , Greek city.
Tia Juana	Spanish	meaning, Aunt Jane.
Troy		City of Asia Minor, destroyed by the Greeks.
Urbana	Latin	urbānus , pertaining to the city.
Vermont	French	verd , green, plus mont , mountain.

Assignment for Students. Locate the Preceding Names.

LESSON IV

121. Abbreviations.

	LATIN	MEANING
ad lib.	ad libitum	at pleasure
a.m.	ante meridiem	before noon
cf.	cōnfer	compare
do.	dittō	same
e.g.	exempli gratia	for example
et al	et aliī	and others
etc.	et cetera	and so forth
ibid.	ibīdem	the same
id.	idem	the same
i.e.	id est	that is
incog.	incōgnitō	unknown
inst.	īnstāns	present
lb.	lībra	pound
m.	meridiem	noon
N.B.	notā bene	mark well
no.	nūmerō	number (lit. in respect to number)
p.m.	post meridiem	after noon
pro tem.	prō tempore	for the time being
prox.	proximō	the next
p.s.	post scriptum	written afterwards
Q.E.D.	quod erat dēmōnstrandum	which was to be proved
q.v.	quod vidē	which see
sc.	scīlicet	understood
seq.	sequitur	it follows
ult.	ūltimō	the last
viz.	vidēlicet	namely
vs.	versus	against

Degrees.

	LATIN	MEANING
A.B.	Artium Baccalaureus	Bachelor of Arts
S.B.	Scientiae Baccalaureus	Bachelor of Science
A.M.	Artium Magister	Master of Arts
D.D.	Divinitatis Doctor	Doctor of Divinity
Ph.D.	Philosophiae Doctor	Doctor of Philosophy
LL.D.	Lēgum Doctor	Doctor of Laws.

122. Explanation of Silent Letters in Words.

ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN
column	columna	indict	in plus dictum
condemn	condemnāre	plumb	plumbum
debt	debēre	receipt	receptus
deign	dignāre	reign	rēgnum
epistle	epistola	science	scientia
heir	hērēs, hērē'lis	sign	signum
hour	Hōra	solder	solidāre
impugn	in plus pugnāre		

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

123. Summary of Inflections.

	FIRST DECLENSION		SECOND DECLENSION	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	rota	rotae	campus	campi
Gen.	rotae	rotārum	campi	campōrum
Dat.	rotae	rotīs	campō	campīs
Acc.	rotam	rotās	campum	campōs
Abl.	rotā	rotīs	campō	campīs

124. Second Declension.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	ager	agrī	puer	puerī	verbum	verba
Gen.	agrī	agrōrum	puerī	puerōrum	verbi	verbōrum
Dat.	agrō	agrīs	puerō	puerīs	verbō	verbīs
Acc.	agrum	agrōs	puerum	puerōs	verbum	verba
Abl.	agrō	agrīs	puerō	puerīs	verbō	verbīs

125. Third Declension.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	pēs	pedēs	lūx	lūcēs	onus	onera
Gen.	pedis	pedum	lūcis	lūcum	oneris	onerum
Dat.	pedī	pedibus	lūcī	lūcibus	onerī	oneribus
Acc.	pedem	pedēs	lūcem	lūcēs	onus	onera
Abl.	pede	pedibus	lūce	lucibus	onere	oneribus

126. I-Stems.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	hostis	hostēs	urbs	urbēs	animal	animālia
Gen.	hostis	hostium	urbis	urbium	animālis	animālium
Dat.	hostī	hostibus	urbī	urbibus	animālī	animālibus
Acc.	hostem	hostēs	urbem	urbēs	animal	animālia
Abl.	hoste	hostibus	urbe	urbibus	animālī	animālibus

127. Fourth Declension.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	impetus	impetūs	cornū	cornua
Gen.	impetūs	impetuum	cornūs	cornuum
Dat.	impetui	impetibus	cornū	cornibus
Acc.	impetum	impetūs	cornū	cornua
Abl.	impetū	impetibus	cornū	cornibus

128. Fifth Declension.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	diēs	diēs	rēs	rēs
Gen.	diēi	diērum	rei	rērum
Dat.	diēi	diēbus	rei	rēbus
Acc.	diem	diēs	rem	rēs
Abl.	diē	diēbus	rē	rēbus

ADJECTIVES

129. First and Second Declension.

	SINGULAR		
Nom.	parvus, m.	parva, f.	parvum, n.
Gen.	parvī	parvae	parvī
Dat.	parvō	parvae	parvō
Acc.	parvum	parvam	parvum
Abl.	parvō	parvā	parvō
	PLURAL		
Nom.	parvī	parvae	parva
Gen.	parvōrum	parvārum	parvōrum
Dat.	parvīs	parvīs	parvīs
Acc.	parvōs	parvās	parva
Abl.	parvīs	parvīs	parvīs

SINGULAR			
Nom.	liber, m.	libera, f.	liberum, n.
Gen.	liberī	liberae	liberī
Dat.	liberō	liberae	liberō
Acc.	liberum	liberam	liberum
Abl.	liberō	liberā	liberō

PLURAL			
Nom.	liberī	liberae	libera
Gen.	liberōrum	liberarum	liberōrum
Dat.	liberīs	liberīs	liberīs
Acc.	liberōs	liberās	libera
Abl.	liberīs	liberīs	liberīs

130. Third Declension.

1. Three endings.

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
Nom.	ācer, m.	ācris, f.	ācre, n.	ācrēs	ācrēs ācria
Gen.	ācris	ācris	ācris	ācrium	ācrium ācrium
Dat.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus ācribus
Acc.	ācrem	ācrem	ācre	ācrēs (īs)	ācrēs (īs) ācria
Abl.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus ācribus

2. Two endings.

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
Nom.	gravis, m., f.	grave, n.	gravēs	gravia
Gen.	gravis	gravis	gravium	gravium
Dat.	gravī	gravī	gravibus	bravibus
Acc.	gravem	grave	gravēs (īs)	gravia
Abl.	gravī	gravī	gravibus	gravibus

3. One ending.

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
Nom.	pār, m. f.	pār, n.	pārēs pārīa
Gen.	pārīs	pārīs	pārīum pārīum
Dat.	pārī	pārī	pārībus pārībus
Acc.	pārem	pār	pāres (īs) pārīa
Abl.	pārī	pārī	pārībus pārībus

131. Present Participle.

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
Nom.	rīdēns, m., f.	rīdēns, n.	rīdentēs	rīdentia
Gen.	rīdentis	rīdentis	rīdentium	rīdentium
Dat.	rīdentī	rīdentī	rīdentibus	rīdentibus
Acc.	rīdentem	rīdēns	rīdentēs	rīdentia
Abl.	rīdente (ī)	rīdente (ī)	rīdentibus	rīdentibus

132. Regular Comparison of Adjectives.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE		SUPERLATIVE		
MASCULINE	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
brevis, short	brevior	brevius	brevissimus	-a	-um
clārus, clear	clārior	clārius	clārissimus	-a	-um
vēlōx, swift	vēlōcior	vēlōcius	vēlōcissimus	-a	-um
ācer, sharp	ācrior	ācrius	ācerrimus	-a	-um
pulcher, pretty	pulchrior	pulchrius	pulcherrimus	-a	-um
liber, free	liberior	liberius	liberrimus	-a	-um

133. Irregular Comparison of Adjectives.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
bonus, -a, -um, good	melior, melius, better	optimus, -a, -um, best
māgnus, -a, -um, great	māior, māius, greater	māximus, -a, -um, greatest
malus, -a, -um, bad	pēior, pēius, worse	pessimus, -a, -um, worst
multus, -a, -um, much	—, plūs, more.	plūrimus, -a, -um, most
parvus, -a, -um, small	minor, minus, smaller	minimus, -a, -um, smallest
facilis, -e, easy	facilior, easier	facillimus, easiest
difficilis, -e, hard	difficilior, harder	difficillimus, hardest
similis, -e, like	similior, more like	simillimus, most like
dissimilis, -e, unlike	dissimilior, more unlike	dissimillimus, most unlike
inferus, -a, -um, below	inferior, lower	{ infimus } lowest { imus }
superus, -a, -um, above	superior, higher	{ suprēmus } highest { summus }
	prior, former	prīmus, first
	propior, nearer	proximus, next
	ulterior, farther	ūltimus, farthest
	interior, inner	intimus, inmost
	citerior, hither	citimus, hithermost

CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS

134. First Conjugation, A-Verbs. Rogo, I call.

Principal parts: **rogō, rogāre, rogāvī, rogātus.**

Pres. stem; **rogā-**; perf. stem; **rogāv-**; part. stem; **rogāt.**

INDICATIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present

I ask, am asking, do ask, etc.

I am asked, etc.

rogo	rogāmus	rogor	rogāmur
rogās	rogātis	rogāris, -re	rogāmini
rogat	rogant	rogātur	rogantur

Past

I asked, was asking, did ask, etc.

I was asked, etc.

rogābam	rogābāmus	rogābar	rogābāmur
rogābās	rogābātis	rogābāris, -re	rogābāmini
rogābat	rogābant	rogābātur	rogābantur

Future

I shall ask, etc.

I shall be asked, etc.

rogābō	rogābimus	rogābor	rogābimur
rogābis	rogābitis	rogāberis, -re	rogābimini
rogābit	rogābunt	rogābitur	rogābuntur

Perfect

I have asked, did ask, asked, etc.

I have been (was) asked

rogāvī	rogāvimus	rogātus { sum es -a, -um } est	rogātī	{ sumus estis -ae, -a } sunt
rogāvisti	rogāvistis			
rogāvit	rogāvērunt, -re			

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Past Perfect

I had asked, etc.

I have been asked, etc.

rogāveram	rogāverāmus	rogātus {	eram	rogāti {	erāmus
rogāverās	rogāverātis		erās		erātis
rogāverat	rogāverant		-a, -um { erat		-ae, -a { erant

Future Perfect

I shall have asked, etc.

I shall have been asked, etc.

rogāverō	rogāverimus	rogātus {	erō	rogātī {	erimus
rogāveris	rogāveritis		eris		eritis
rogāverit	rogaverint		-a, -um { erit		-ae, -a { erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present

rogem	rogēmus	roger	rogēmur
rogēs	rogētis	rogēris, -re	rogēmini
roget	rogent	rogētur	rogentur

Past

rogārem	rogārēmus	rogārer	rogārēmur
rogārēs	rogārētis	rogārēris, -re	rogārēmini
rogāret	rogārent	rogārētur	rogārentur

Perfect

rogāverim	rogāverimus	rogātus {	sim	rogātī {	simus
rogāveris	rogāveritis		sis		sitis
rogāverit	rogāverint		-a, -um { sit		-ae, -a { sint

Past Perfect

rogāvissem	rogāvissēmus	rogātus {	essem	rogātī {	essēmus
rogāvissēs	rogāvissētis		essēs		essētis
rogāvisset	rogāvissent		-a, -um { esset		-ae, -a { essent

IMPERATIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present

rogā, ask thou
rogāte, ask ye

rogāre, be thou asked
rogāminī, be ye asked

Future

rogātō, thou shalt ask
rogātō, he shall ask
rogātōte, ye shall ask
rogantō, they shall ask

rogātor, thou shalt be asked
rogātor, he shall be asked
rogantōr, they shall be asked

Infinitive

Pres. rogāre, to ask
Perf. rogāvisse, to have asked
Fut. rogātūrus, -a, -um esse,
to be about to ask

rogārī, to be asked
rogātus, -a, -um esse, to have
been asked
Fut. (rogātum irī, to be about
to be asked)

PARTICIPLES

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Pres. rogāns, -antis, asking
Fut. rogātūrus, -a, -um, about
to ask
Perf. —

Pres.
Gerundive rogandus, -a, -um,
to be asked
Perf. rogātus, -a, -um, having
been asked

GERUND

SUPINE (Active Voice)

Nom. —
Gen. rogandī, of asking
Dat. rogandō, for asking
Acc. rogandum, asking
Abl. rogandō, by asking

Acc. rogātum, to ask
Abl. rogātū, to ask, in the
asking

135. Second Conjunction E-Verbs. Doceo, I Teach.

Principal Parts: **doceo, docēre, docuī, doctus.**

Present stem, **docē**; perfect stem, **docu**; part. stem, **doct**.

INDICATIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present

I teach, etc.

I am taught, etc.

doceō docēmus
docēs docētis
docet docent

doceor docēmur
docēris -re docēmini
docētur docentur

Past

I was teaching, etc.

I was taught, etc.

docēbam docēbāmus
docēbās docēbātis
docēbat docēbant

docēbar docēbāmur
docēbāris -re docēbāmini
docēbātur docēbantur

Future

I shall teach, etc.

I shall be taught.

docēbō docēbimus
docēbis docēbitis
docēbit docēbunt

docēbor docēbimur
docēberis -re docēbimini
docēbitur docēbuntur

Perfect

I have taught, I taught, etc.

I have been (was) taught, etc.

docuī docuimus
docuisti docuistis
docuit docuērunt, -re

doctus, {sum
-a, -um {es
est {estis
-ae, -a {sunt

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Past Perfect

I had taught, etc.

I had been taught, etc.

docueram	docuerāmus	doctus -a, -um	{ eram erās erat	doctī, -ae, -a	{ erāmus erātis erant
docuerās	docuerātis				
docuerat	docuerant				

Future Perfect

I shall have taught, etc.

I shall have taught, etc.

docuerō	docuerimus	doctus -a, -um	{ erō eris erit	doctī, -ae, -a	{ erimus eritis erunt
docueris	docueritis				
docuerit	docuerint				

SUBJUNCTIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present

doceam	doceamus	docear	doceāmur
doceās	doceātis	doceāris, -re	doceāmini
doceat	doceant	doceātur	doceantur

Past

docērem	docērēmus	docērer	docērēmur
docērēs	docērētis	docērēris, -re	docērēmini
docēret	docērent	docērētur	docērentur

Perfect

docuerim	docuerimus	doctus, -a, -um	{ sim sīs sit	doctī	{ simus sītis sint
docueris	docueritis				
docuerit	docuerint				

Past Perfect

docuissē	docuissēmus	doctus -a, -um	{ essem essēs esset	doctī	{ essēmus essētis essent
docuissēs	docuissētis				
docuisset	docuissent				

IMPERATIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present

docē, teach thou
docēte, teach ye

docēre, be thou taught
docēminī, be ye taught

Future

docētō, thou shalt teach
docētō, he shall teach
docētōte, ye shall teach
docentō, they shall teach

docētor, thou shalt be taught
docētor, he shall be taught

docentor, they shall be taught

INFINITIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Pres. **docēre**, to teach
 Perf. **docuisse**, to have taught

Fut. **doctūrus, -a, -um esse**, to
 be about to teach

docērī, to be taught
doctus, -a, -um esse, to have
 been taught
doctum irī, to be about to be
 taught

PARTICIPLES

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Pres. **docēns, -entis**, teaching
 Fut. **doctūrus, -a, -um**, about
 to teach
 Perf. —

Pres. —
 Ger. **docendus, -a, -um**, to be
 taught
 Perf. **doctus, -a, -um**, having
 been taught

GERUND

SUPINE (Active Voice)

Nom. —
 Gen. **docendī**, of teaching
 Dat. **docendō**, for teaching
 Acc. **docendum**, teaching
 Abl. **docendō**, by teaching

Acc. **doctum**, to teach
 Abl. **doctū**, to teach, in the
 teaching

136. Third Conjugation. E-Verbs. Tego, I Cover.

Principal Parts: tegō, tegere, tēxī, tēctus.

Present stem, **tege-**; perfect stem, **tēx-**; part. stem, **tēct**.

INDICATIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present

I cover, etc.

tegō	tegimus
tegis	tegitis
tegit	tegunt

I am covered, etc.

tegor	tegimur
tegeris, -re	tegitini
tegitur	teguntur

Past

I was covering, etc.

tegēbam	tegēbāmus
tegēbās	tegēbātis
tegēbat	tegēbant

I was covered, etc.

tegēbar	tegēbāmur
tegēbāris, -re	tegēbāmini
tegēbātur	tegēbantur

Future

I shall cover, etc.

tegam	tegēmus
tegēs	tegētis
teget	tegent

I shall be covered, etc.

tegar	tegēmur
tegēris, -re	tegēmini
tegētur	tegentur

Perfect

I have covered, etc.

tēxī	tēximus
tēxistī	tēxistis
tēxit	tēxērunt, -re

I have been covered, etc.

tēctus	{ sum	tēctī	{ sumus
-a, -um	{ es	-ae, -a	{ estis
	{ est		{ sunt

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Past Perfect

I had covered, etc.

I had been covered, etc.

tēxeram	tēxerāmus	tēctus	{eram	tēctī	{erāmus
tēxerās	tēxerātis	-a, -um	{erās		{erātis
tēxerat	tēxerant		{erat	-ae, -a	{erant

Future Perfect

I shall have covered, etc.

I shall have been covered, etc.

tēxerō	tēxerimus	tēctus	{erō	tēctī	{erimus
tēxeris	tēxeritis	-a, -um	{eris		{eritis
tēxerit	tēxerint		{erit	-ae, -a	{erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present

tegām	tegāmus	tegar	tegāmur
tēgās	tegātis	tegāris, -re	tegāmini
tegat	tegant	tegātur	tegantur

Past

tegerem	tegerēmus	tegerer	tegerēmur
tegerēs	tegerētis	tegerēris, -re	tegerēmini
tegeret	tegerent	tegerētur	tegerentur

Perfect

tēxerim	tēxerimus	tēctus	{sim	tēctī	{sīmus
tēxeris	tēxeritis	-a, -um	{sīs		{sītis
tēxerit	tēxerint		{sit	-ae, -a	{sint

Past Perfect

tēxissem	tēxissemus	tēctus	{essem	tēctī	{essēmus
tēxisse	tēxissetis	-a, -um	{essēs		{essētis
tēxisset	tēxisissent		{esset	-ae, -a	{essent

IMPERATIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present

tege, cover thou
tegite, cover ye

tegere, be thou covered
tegimini, be ye covered

Future

tegitō, thou shalt cover
tegitō, he shall cover
tegitōte, ye shall cover
teguntō, they shall cover

tegitōr, thou shalt be covered
tegitōr, he shall be covered
teguntōr, they shall be covered

INFINITIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Pres. **tegere**, to cover
 Perf. **tēxisse**, to have covered
 Fut. **tēctūrus, -a, -um esse**, to
 be about to cover

tegī, to be covered
tēctus, -a, -um esse, to have
 been covered
tēctum irī, to be about to be
 covered

PARTICIPLES

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Pres. **tegēns, -entis**, covering
 Fut. **tēctūrus, -a, -um**, about
 to cover
 Perf. ———

Pres. ———
 Ger. **tegendus, -a, -um**, to be
 covered
 Perf. **tēctus, -a, -um**, having
 been covered, covered

GERUND

SUPINE (Active Voice)

Nom. ———
 Gen. **tegendī**, of covering
 Dat. **tegendō**, covering
 Acc. **tegendum**, covering
 Abl. **tegendō**, by covering

Acc. **tēctum**, to cover
 Abl. **tēctū**, to cover, in the
 covering

137. Third Conjugation Verbs in -io. Capiō, I Take.

Principal parts: capiō, capere, cēpī, captus.

Pres. stem, cape-; perf. stem, cēp-; part. stem, capt-.

INDICATIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present

capiō	capimus	capior	capimur
capis	capitis	caperis, -re	capimini
capit	capiunt	capitur	capiuntur

Past

capiēbam	capiēbāmus	capiēbar	capiēbāmur
capiēbās	capiēbātis	capiēbāris, -re	capiēbāmini
capiēbat	capiēbant	capiēbātur	capiēbantur

Future

capiam	capiemus	capiar	capiemur
capies	capietis	capieris, -re	capiemini
capiet	capient	capientur	capientur

Perfect

cēpī	cēpimus	captus { sum es est	capti { sumus estis sunt
cēpisti	cēpistis		
cēpit	cēpērunt, -re		

Past Perfect

cēperam	cēperāmus	captus { eram erās erat	capti { erāmus erātis erant
cēperās	cēperātis		
cēperat	cēperant		

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Future Perfect

cēperō	cēperimus	captus { -a, -um {	erō	capti { -ae, -a {	erimus
cēperis	cēperitis		eris		eritis
cēperit	cēperint		erit		erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present

capiam	capiāmus	capiar	capiāmur
capiās	capiātis	capiāris, -re	capiāmini
capiat	capiant	capiaŕur	capiantur

Past

caperem	caperēmus	caperer	caperēmur
caperēs	caperētis	caperēris, -re	caperēmini
caperet	caperent	caperētur	caperentur

Perfect

cēperim	cēperimus	captus { -a, -um {	sim	capti { -ae, -a {	simus
cēperis	cēperitis		sīs		sītis
cēperit	cēperint		sit		sint

Past Perfect

cēpissēm	cēpissēmus	captus { -a, -um {	essem	capti { -ae, -a {	essēmus
cēpissēs	cēpissētis		essēs		essētis
cēpisset	cēpissent		esset		essent

IMPERATIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present

2d Pers.	cape	capite	capere	capimini
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ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Future

2d Pers.	capitō	capitōte	capitor	_____
3d Pers.	capitō	capiuntō	capitor	capiuntor

INFINITIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Pres.	capere	capi
Perf.	cepisse	captus, -a, -um esse
Fut.	captūrus, -a, -um esse	(captum iri)

PARTICIPLES

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Pres.	capīens, -entis	Pres.	_____
Fut.	captūrus, -a, -um	Ger.	capiendus, -a, -um
Perf.	_____	Perf.	captus, -a, -um

GERUND

SUPINE (Active Voice)

Nom.	_____	
Gen.	capiendī	
Dat.	capiendō	
Acc.	capiendum	Acc. captum
Abl.	capiendō	Abl. captū

138. Fourth Conjugation. I-Verbs. Munio, I Defend.

Principal parts: mūniō, munire, mūnivī, mūnītus.

Pres. stem, mūnī-; perf. stem, mūnīv-; part. stem, mūnīt-.

INDICATIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present

I defend, etc.

I am defended, etc

mūniō	mūnimus	mūnior	mūnimur
mūnīs	mūnitīs	mūnīris, -re	mūnīmini
mūnīt	mūniunt	mūnītur	mūniuntur

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Past

I was defending, etc.

mūniēbam	mūniēbāmus
mūniēbās	mūniēbātis
mūniēbat	mūniēbant

I was defended, etc.

mūniēbar	mūniēbāmur
mūniēbaris, -re	mūniēbāmini
mūniēbātur	mūniēbantur

Future

I shall defend, etc.

mūniam	mūniēmus
mūniēs	mūniētis
mūniet	mūnient

I shall be defended, etc.

mūniar	mūniēmur
mūniēris, -re	mūniēmini
mūniētur	mūnientur

Perfect

I have defended, etc.

mūnīvi	mūnīvimus
mūnīvistī	mūnīvistis
mūnīvit	mūnīvērunt, -re

I have been defended, etc.

mūnītus	{ sum	mūnītī	{ sumus
	{ es		{ estis
-a, -um	{ est	-ac, -a	{ sunt

Past Perfect

I had defended, etc.

mūnīveram	mūnīverāmus
mūnīverās	mūnīverātis
mūnīverat	mūnīverant

I have been defended, etc.

mūnītus	{ eram	mūnītī	{ erāmus
	{ erās		{ erātis
-a, -um	{ erat	-ae, -a	{ erant

Future Perfect

I shall have defended, etc.

mūnīverō	mūnīverimus
mūnīveris	mūnīveritis
mūnīverit	mūnīverint

I shall have been defended,
etc.

mūnītus	{ erō	mūnītī	{ erimus
	{ eris		{ eritis
-a, -um	{ erit	-ae, -a	{ erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present

mūniam	mūniāmus	mūniar	mūniāmur
mūniās	mūniātis	mūniāris, -re	mūniāmini
mūniat	mūniant	mūniātur	mūniantur

Past

mūnirem	mūnirēmus	mūnirer	mūnirēmur
mūnirēs	mūnirētis	mūnirēris, -re	mūnirēmini
mūniret	mūnirent	mūnirētur	mūnirentur

Perfect

mūniverim	mūniverimus	mūnitus {	sim	mūnītī {	simus
mūniveris	mūniveritis				
mūniverit	mūniverint				
		-a, -um	sit	-ae, -a	sint

Past Perfect

mūnīvissem	mūnīvissemus	mūnitus {	essem	mūnītī {	essēmus
mūnīvisses	mūnīvissetis				
mūnīvisset	mūnīvissent				
		-a, -um	esset	-ae, -a	essent

IMPERATIVE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present

mūnī, defend thou	mūnīre, be thou defended
mūnite, defend ye	mūnīmini, be ye defended

Future

mūnītō, thou shalt defend	mūnītor, thou shalt be defended
mūnītō, he shall defend	mūnītor, he shall be defended
mūnītōte, ye shall defend	
mūniuntō, they shall defend	mūniuntor, they shall be defended

INFINITIVES

ACTIVE

Pres. **mūnīre**, to defend
 Perf. **mūnīvisse**, to have defended
 Fut. **mūnītūrus, -a, -um esse**, to
 be about to hear

PASSIVE

mūnīrī, to be defended
mūnītus, -a, -um esse, to have
 been defended
mūnītum īrī, to be about to be
 heard

PARTICIPLES

ACTIVE

P. **mūniēns, -entis**, defending
 F. **mūnītūrus, -a, -um**, about
 to defend
 P. —

PASSIVE

Pres. —
 Ger. **mūniendus, -a, -um**, to
 be defended
 Perf. **mūnītus, -a, -um**, having
 been defended, defended

GERUND

Nom. —
 Gen. **mūniendī**, of defending
 Dat. **mūniendō**, for defending
 Acc. **mūniendum**, defending
 Abl. **mūniendō**, by defending

SUPINE (Active Voice)

Acc. **mūnītum**, to defend
 Abl. **mūnītū**, to defend, in the
 defending

139. Conjugation of Irregular Verbs, *sum, am, be.*

Principal parts: **sum, esse, fuī, futūrus.**

Pres. stem, **es-**, perf. stem, **fu-**; part. stem, **fut-**.

INDICATIVE

Present

sum, I am
es, thou art
est, he (she) is

sumus, we are
estis, you are
sunt, they are

Past

eram, I was
erās, thou wast
erat, he was

erāmus, we were
erātis, you were
erant, they were

Future

erō, I shall be
eris, thou wilt be
erit, he will be

erimus, we shall be
eritis, you will be
erunt, they will be

Perfect

fuī, I have been, was
fuistī, thou hast been, was
fuit, he has been, was

fuimus, we have been, were
fuistis, you have been, were
fuērunt } they have been, were
fuēre }

Past Perfect

fueram, I had been
fuerās, thou hadst been
fuerat, he had been

fuerāmus, we had been
fuerātis, you had been
fuerant, they had been

Future Perfect

fuerō, I shall have been
fueris, thou wilt have been
fuerit, he will have been

fuerimus, we shall have been
fueritis, thou will have been
fuerint, they will have been

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

sim, sīmus
sīs sītis
sit sint

Past

essem essāmus
essēs essētis
esset essent

Perfect

fuerim fuerīmus
fueris fuerītis
fuerit fuerint

Past Perfect

fuissem fuissēmus
fuissēs fuissētis
fuisset fuissent

IMPERATIVE

Present

2d Pers. Sing. **es**, be thou2d Pers. Plur. **este**, be ye

Future

2d Pers. Sing. **estō**, thou shalt
be3d Pers. Sing. **estō**, he shall be2d Pers. Plur. **estōte**, ye shall
be3d Pers. Plur. **suntō**, they
shall be

INFINITIVES

Pres. **esse**, to bePerf. **fuisse**, to have beenFut. **futūrus, -a, -um esse** or
fore, to be about to be

PARTICIPLE

Fut. **futūrus, -a, -um**, about to be**possum**, be able, canPrincipal Parts: **possum, posse, potui**.

INDICATIVE

Pres.	possum	possumus
	potes	potestis
	potest	possunt
Past	poteram	poterāmus
Fut.	poterō	poterimus
Perf.	potui	potuimus
P. Perf.	potueram	potuerāmus
F. Perf.	potuerō	potuerimus

SUBJUNCTIVE

Pres.	possim	possimus
	possis	possitis
	possit	possint
Past	possem	possēmus
Perf.	potuerim	potuerimus
P. Perf.	potuissem	potuissēmus

INFINITIVE

Pres. **posse**Perf. **potuisse**

PARTICIPLE

Pres. **potēns, -entis** (adjective), powerful**fiō** (passive of **facio**), be made, be done, become, happen.

INDICATIVE

Pres.	fiō
	fis
	fit, fiunt
Past	fiēbam
Fut.	fiam
Perf.	factus, -a, -um sum
P. Perf.	factus, -a, -um eram
F. Perf.	factus, -a, -um erō

SUBJUNCTIVE

Pres.	fiam
Past	fierem
Perf.	factus, -a, -um sim
P. Perf.	factus, -a, -um essem

IMPERATIVE

2d Pers. **fī, fīte**

INFINITIVES

Pres.	ferī
Perf.	factus, -a, -um esse
Fut.	factum irī

PARTICIPLES

Perf.	factus, -a, -um
Ger.	faciendus, -a, -um

eō, goPrincipal parts: **eō, ire, iī (ivi), itūrus** (fut. part.)Present stem, **ī-**; perf. stem, **i-** or **iv-**; part. stem, **it-**.

INDICATIVE

Pres.	eō imus
	is itis
	it eunt
Past	ibam
Fut.	ibō
Perf.	iī (īvī)
P. Perf.	ieram (īveram)
F. Perf.	ierō (īverō)

SUBJUNCTIVE

Pres.	eam
Past	irem
Perf.	ierim (īverim)
P. Perf.	issem (īvissem)

IMPERATIVE

Pres. 2d Pers.	ī	ite
Fut. 2d Pers.	itō	itōte
Perf. 3d Pers.	itō	euntō

INFINITIVE

Pres.	ire
Perf.	isse (īvisse)
Fut.	itūrus, -a, -um esse

PARTICIPLES

Pres.	iēns, euntis
Perf.	itūrus, -a, -um
Fut.	eundum

GERUND

Gen.	eundi
Dat.	eundō
Acc.	eundum
Abl.	eundo

SUPINE

Acc.	itum
Abl.	itū

fero, bear, carry, endure

Principal parts: **ferō**, **ferre**, **tulī**, **lātus**.

Pres. stem, **fer-**; perf. stem, **tul-**; part. stem, **lāt-**.

INDICATIVE

	ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
Pres.	ferō	ferimus	feror	ferimur
	fers	fertis	ferris, re	ferimini
	fert	ferunt	fertur	feruntur
Past	ferēbam		ferēbar	
Fut.	feram, ferēs, etc.		ferar, ferēris, etc.	
Perf.	tulī		lātus, -a, -um sum	
P. Perf.	tuleram		lātus, -a, -um eram	
F. Perf.	tulerō		lātus, -a, -um erō	

SUBJUNCTIVE

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Pres.	feram, ferās, etc.	ferar, ferāris, etc.
Past.	ferrem	ferrer
Perf.	tulerim	lātus, -a, -um sim
P. Perf.	tulissem	lātus, -a, -um essem

IMPERATIVE

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Pres. 2d P.	fer	ferre
Fut. 2d P.	fertō	fertor
3d P.	fertō	feruntor

INFINITIVE

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Pres.	ferre	ferri
Perf.	tulisse	lātus, -a, -um esse
Fut.	lāturus, -a, -um esse	(lātum iri)

PARTICIPLES

Pres.	ferēns, -entis
Fut.	lātūrus, -a, -um
Perf.	—

Pres.	—
Ger.	ferendus, -a, -um
Perf.	lātus, -a, -um

GERUND

Gen.	ferendī	Acc.	ferendum
Dat.	ferendō	Abl.	ferendō

SUPINE (Active Voice)

Acc.	lātum
Abl.	lātū

Principal Parts:	volō, velle, voluī	be willing, will, wish
	nōlō, nōlle, nōluī	be unwilling, will not
	mālō, mālle, mālui	be more willing, prefer

INDICATIVE

Pres.	volō	nōlō	mālō
	vīs	nōn vīs	māvīs
	vult	nōn vult	māvult
	volumus	nōlumus	mālumus
	vultis	nōn vultis	māvultis
Past	volunt	nōlunt	mālunt
	volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam
	volam, volēs, etc.	nōlam, nōlēs, etc.	mālam, mālēs, etc.
	voluī	nōluī	mālui
	volueram	nōlueram	mālueram
F. Perf.	voluerō	nōluerō	māluerō

SUBJUNCTIVE

Pres.	velim	nōlim	mālim
	velis	nōlis	mālis
	velit	nōlit	mālit
	velimus	nōlimus	mālimus
	velitis	nōlitis	mālitis
Past.	velint	nōlint	mālint
	vellem	nōllem	māllem
	voluerim	nōluerim	māluerim
	voluissem	nōluissem	māluissem
P. Perf.			

IMPERATIVE

Pres. 2d Pers.	nōlī	nōlīte
Fut. 2d Pers.	nōlītō	nōlītōte
3d Pers.	nōlītō	nōluntō

INFINITIVE

Pres.	velle	nōlle	mālle
Perf.	voluisse	nōluisse	māluisse

PARTICIPLE

Pres.	volēns, -entis	nōlēns, -entis
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140. Numeral Adjectives.

The cardinal numerals are indeclinable, except, **ūnus, duō, trēs**, the hundreds above one hundred, and **mille** used as a noun.

The ordinals are declined like **parvus, -a, -um**.

CARDINALS (How many)		ORDINALS (In what order)	
1. ūnus, -a, -um	one	prīmus, -a, -um	first
2. duō, duae, duo	two	secundus (or alter)	second
3. trēs, tria	three	tertius	third
4. quattuor	etc.	quārtus	
5. quīnque		quīntus	
6. sex		sextus	
7. septem		septimus	
8. octō		octāvus	
9. novem		nōnus	
10. decem		decimus	
11. ūndecim		ūndecimus	
12. duodecim		duodecimus	
13. tredecim (decem [et] tres)		tertius decimus	
14. quattuordecim		quārtus decimus	
15. quīndecim		quīntus decimus	
16. sēdecim		sextus decimus	

CARDINALS

17. septendecim
 18. duodēvigintī
 19. undēviginti
 20. vīgintī
 21. { vīgintī ūnus or
 { ūnus et vīgintī, etc.
 30. trīgintā
 40. quadrāgintā
 50. quīnquāgintā
 60. sexāgintā
 70. septuāgintā
 80. octōgintā
 90. nōnagintā
 100. centum
 101. centum (et) ūnus, etc.
 200. ducentī, -ae, -a
 300. trecentī
 400. quadringentī
 500. quīngentī
 600. sēscentī
 700. septingentī
 800. octingentī
 900. nōngentī
 1000. mille

ORDINALS

- septimus decimus
 duodēvicēsimus or duodēvicē-
 simus
 undēvicēsimus or undēvicēsi-
 mus
 vicēsimus or vicēsimum
 { vicēsimum prīmus or
 { ūnus et vicēsimus, etc.
 tricēsimus
 quadrāgēsimus
 quīnquāgēsimus
 sexāgēsimus
 septuāgēsimus
 octōgēsimus
 nonāgēsimus
 centēsimus
 centēsimus (et) prīmus
 ducentēsimus
 trecentēsimus
 quadringentēsimus
 quīngentēsimus
 sēscentēsimus
 septingentēsimus
 octingentēsimus
 nōngentēsimus
 millēsimus

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